# The Weekly Post.

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## FROM WASHINGTON.

### THE CLOSING SCENES.

### RICH, RARE AND RACY.

### BUTLER RISES TO EXPLAIN.

**A Funny Scene in the House—Butler Makes a Personal Explanation—Farnsworth Goes for Him—Silver Spoons and Money Contributions at New Orleans—Stealing from the Soldiers—Cowardice Caricatured—The "Beast" Renews His "Animal Spirits"—He Exhausts Himself—The Chaplain and Coroner Called for, Etc., Etc., Etc.**

Special Correspondence of THE POST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.

The telegraph has already informed you of the adjournment of the first session of the Forty-second Congress. Aside from the excitement over the differences of the two Houses upon the Ku Klux bill, there was nothing especially noteworthy, except the grand closing exhibition given by Ben. Butler, which was a fitting *finale* to the Radical deviltry that has been carried on by the majority.

It had been given out for a few days previous to adjournment that Butler intended to make a speech at the last moment, exculpating himself from the various charges made against him, in which he intended to abuse Senator Davis, Mr. Farnsworth and everybody else against whom he entertained his natural hatred, feeling certain that the Speaker's gavel adjourning the House, would cut off all reply. How well he fared will be seen further along.

Presuming that there would be something racy transpire, your correspondent repaired to the House, and as Butler appeared in his best light on this occasion, I forward you a number of life-like sketches of the hero of Fort Fisher and Dutch Gap, as he appeared at the various stages of his personal explanation, as well as a *fac simile* of his "style" when the Speaker's gavel fell.

Butler entered the House to-day (Thursday) in his usual pompous style, his eye locked a little more critically than usual, as much as to say that somebody was going to be demolished. He was unusually quiet during the early part of the session, taking but little part in the discussion of the Ku Klux conference report. After the formality of sending a committee to the President, informing him of the intention of the House to adjourn, and about an hour before the time fixed for adjournment,

**Butler Arose to a Question of Privilege**

asking that the House allow him fifteen minutes to make a personal explanation.

Mr. Arthur—I object to granting the gentleman from Massachusetts that privilege.

Mr. Butler—I move that the rules be suspended in order that I may make the explanation.

The House seemed predisposed to have little fun, and the rules were almost unanimously suspended.

**Butler Squared Himself**

and sailed into Senator Davis, denouncing him in the most bitter terms. After detailing the scene in the Senate in which he and Senator Davis figured so conspicuously, he appealed to the House to know which was the greatest blackguard.

The House seemed very unanimously of the opinion that there was no comparison in the case, giving Butler the palm for blackguardism over all comers, including carpet-baggers, scalawags and what not.

Having disposed of Mr. Davis to his own satisfaction, he soared into the etherial on the question of silver ware and bank robberies in New Orleans,

**Protesting to High Heaven**

That he had fairly accounted for all the money and spoons and things that came into his hands. Growing florid in face and speech, as he touched this part of his explanation, he exclaimed:

"But why should I, living, hope to escape the viperous defamation of a *communis ricatrix*, who, claiming to be a Christian, in defiance even of the maxim of heathen Rome—"that nothing be said of the dead save good"—ghoul-like, pounces upon the new-made grave, and with unclean talons tears and feasts upon the corpse of the lamented patriot Stanton, declaring:

"If justice had been dealt out to him in his lifetime for his crimes, he would have been hung a hundred times for murder, and put in the penitentiary ten thousand times for his crimes."

I might, perhaps I ought, to content myself here; but for nearly nine years, I have silently suffered similar assaults. It may be the hour has now come to say a word, not in explanation for that which needs none, but of rebuke."

For a considerable time he went on at this rate, trying as well, to exculpate himself from the charges of embezzling the Soldiers' Asylum fund.

Mr. Farnsworth said that he had a word of explanation to make, and he hoped that his great age would not prevent Butler from resenting then and there any unjust accusations. The House roared with laughter, at this keen thrust at Butler, who though continually boasting of his courage, is known to be a most arrant coward. As soon as Farnsworth arose, Butler's cheek paled and he hastily retired to the cloak room, and

**Revived His "Animal" Spirits.**

Mr. Farnsworth then charged home upon Butler the most grossly fraudulent practices in the management of the National Asylum, as well as pretty plainly intimating that Butler would not try to bully a man who was able to defend himself.

Mr. Beck defended Senator Davis against Butler's aspersions.

Mr. Butler—The gentleman will not give me leave to speak as long as his State is under indictment.

Mr. Beck—When the gentleman was asking leave to-day to make his explanation, I asked him if he would assault the Senator from Kentucky? He said he would not, and on that statement the Democratic side of the House voted to grant him leave. I did not believe him, and therefore I voted against it.

The Senator from my State is not a blackguard nor a coward, and the gentleman can get any satisfaction he wants in this hall or out of it. [Laughter and stamping.]

I do not believe that it lies in the mouth of the member from Massachusetts to talk about any Senator being shielded by his age or not seeking proper redress. I have witnessed scenes with that member which satisfied me that he would not seek the redress to which he alludes. [Laughter] He does not forget that I have, in the presence of fifteen members of the House, seen the member from from Illinois (Mr. Farnsworth)



**Shake His Fist Under the Nose of the Gentleman From Massachusetts.**

And denounce him in every way one man can denounce another.

Mr. Butler—Well, sir!

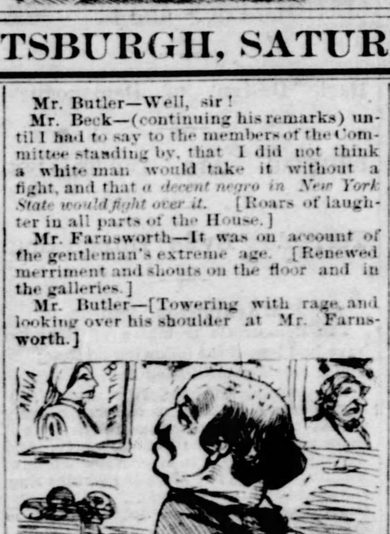
Mr. Beck—(continuing his remarks) until I had to say to the members of the Committee standing by, that I did not think a white man would take it without a fight, and that *a decent negro in New York State would fight over it.* [Roars of laughter in all parts of the House.]

Mr. Farnsworth—It was on account of the gentleman's extreme age. [Renewed merriment and shouts on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. Butler—[Towering with rage and looking over his shoulder at Mr. Farnsworth.]

**"He is Not a White Man."**

The scene at this point was perfectly indescribable, and Butler began to tell about how he had been abused, and



**Burst Into Tears.**

As he told about the National Asylum business, and said that one of the witnesses was a runaway marine, a deserter, whom he had been trying to find to put a ball and chain around his leg, and that another was a Baltimore man who had once served with him (Butler) for supposed gallant conduct, but had since gone down lower, lower, lower, until he had sunk to the position of being a witness for the member from Illinois. [Laughter.]

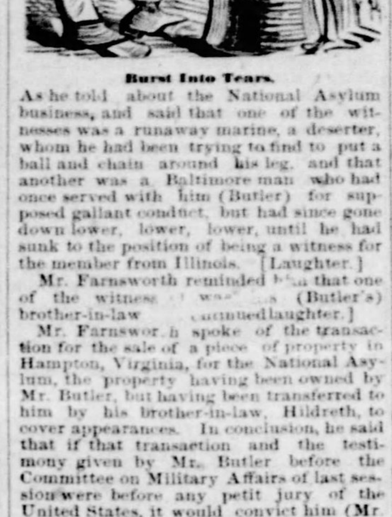
Mr. Farnsworth reminded him that one of the witnesses [illegible] (Butler's) brother-in-law [illegible] continued laughter.]

Mr. Farnsworth spoke of the transaction for the sale of a piece of property in Hampton, Virginia, for the National Asylum, the property having been owned by Mr. Butler, but having been transferred to him by his brother-in-law, Hildreth, to cover appearances. In conclusion, he said that if that transaction and the testimony given by Mr. Butler before the Committee on Military Affairs of last session were before any petit jury of the United States, it would convict him (Mr. Butler) of embezzlement and perjury. [Laughter and general excitement.] That, said Mr. Farnsworth, is all I have to say.

Mr. Butler—Oh, Pshaw! Pshaw! [Laughter.] That was one of the cheats of the statement. It was put into the hands of my brother-in-law as security for the money which he lent me.

Mr. Farnsworth—Your brother-in-law swore that he did not lend you any money. [Laughter.] The other witnesses were members from Massachusetts and the gentleman's brother-in-law. [Laughter on the floor and shouts in the gallery while the Speaker used the gavel with good natured desperation.]

Butler rallied a moment from his tears and glared savagely around, and then sank down



**In a Dead Faint.**

Silence being in a measure restored, Mr. Eldridge arose.

Mr. Eldridge—Mr. Speaker, I feel, sir, that the time has now arrived, when it is necessary to call in the Chaplain. [Most uproarious laughter on all sides.]

Mr. Cox—I move that the Coroner also be sent for, as the occasion is a good one for holding an inquest. [Laughter and general hilarity.]

Mr. Farnsworth—I would say—

Here the Speaker's gavel fell and the House was declared adjourned *sine die.*

The last seen of the ferocious "Beast" was after he had retired to his boarding house, unable to pack his carpet bag preparatory to going to Massachusetts, plaintively sighing to the colored porter,

**"Put me in my Little Bed."**

Butler's discomfiture was most complete and his personal explanation, which he had printed on slips and furnished to the press for publication, instead of making him political capital for the next campaign was turned into ridicule by his own party friends, and he was actually laughed out of Congress. The scene is one to be remembered by all who witnessed it, and Butler will remember it only to curse his evil star to the last day of his life.

IXION.

### THE BABY.

The baby sits in her cradle,
Watching the world go round:
Enwrapt in mystical silence
Amid all the tumult of sound,
She must be akin to the flowers,
For no one has heard
A whispered word
From this silent baby of ours.

Wondering, she looks at the children,
As they merrily laughing pass,
And smiles o'er her face go rippling
Like sunshine over the grass,
And into the heart of the flowers;
But never a word
Has yet been heard
From this silent darling of ours.

Has she a wonderful wisdom
Of unspoken knowledge a store,
Hid away from all curious eyes,
Like the mysterious lore
Of the birds and the bees and the flowers?
Is this why no word
Has ever been heard
From this silent baby of ours?

Ah, baby, from out your blue eyes
The angel of silence is smiling—
Though silvers hereafter your speech,
Your silence is golden—beguiling
All hearts to this darling of ours;
Who speaks not a word
Of all she has heard,
Like the birds, the bees, and the flowers.

### VARIETIES.

MINISTERS are said to be on an average the longest lived men.

"DO write and fear not," is what the girls say to their correspondents.

A CHURCH in Iowa has expelled a deacon for attending a base ball match.

WATER sells at the rate of two cents per pint in some of the Colorado towns.

IN Wyoming, servant girls receive seven dollars a week wages and the right of suffrage.

THE small-pox which still ravages London, destroyed 25,061 lives from 1840-70 in England.

YOUNG ladies, do not too soon pronounce your lover a duck, lest you should afterwards discover him to be a goose.

A WESTERN editor, in response to a subscriber, who grumbles that his paper was intolerably damp, says that it is because there is so much dne on it.

BARON LIEBIG recently told an American that some specimens of American lager beer, which had been sent to him for examination, were fully equal to the best he had ever tasted in Bavaria.

IT is said that the authorities in Spain know perfectly well the names and whereabouts of the assassins of General Prim, but that they are afraid to prosecute them on account of their influential connections.

"THAT MAN," said a wag, "came to Nashua forty years ago, purchased a basket, and commenced gathering rags. How much do you suppose he is worth now?" It was a conundrum we could not answer. "Nothing," he continued, after a pause, "and he owes for the basket."

"MARTHA, my dear," said a loving husband to his spouse, who was several years his junior, "what do you say to moving to the Far West?" "Oh, I am deligated with the idea! You recollect when Mr. Morgan moved out there he was as poor as we are; and in three years he died, leaving his widow worth one hundred thousand dollars."

NOT long ago a gentleman had occasion to reprove his little son, aged four and one-half years, for an offence which had on other occasions called forth words of correction. The parent closed with, "Now, Willie, I don't want to speak to you again about this!" which was promptly and very decidedly responded to as follows: "Well, Pa, I doesn't want you to!"

A RICHMOND correspondent says: "The latest 'something new under the sun' is a printing press in the walls of our penitentiary, operated by a first-rate typo, who has for a brief season (three years) retired from the hard work and poor pay of a composing room to this quiet and inexpensive retreat. He spends his time in printing such jobs as are needed for the institution, and is employed with great profit to the State and considerable satisfaction to himself."

THE oyster war still rages. The indignant Philadelphians, who were at first taken all aback by their summary ejection from the New Jersey oyster beds, have recovered their self possession and opened a vigorous retaliatory warfare. No Jersey oystermen are allowed to unload their cargoes at the wharfs in Philadelphia, and it is threatened that if any unlucky Jerseymen venture there with their oysters it will fare hard with them.

TWO lads, aged about fourteen years, while looking after Mayflowers, got lost lately in the woods in the vicinity of Howe's Lake, near St. John, N. B., and darkness coming on before they found their way out were compelled to take up their abode in the woods for the night. They therefore climbed up a sheltering evergreen, and kept up a lively conversation until daybreak, lest they should fall asleep. When daylight came on they found no difficulty in reaching the road, and arrived home cold and hungry.

THE "old girls" seem to be making a profitable business of suing for breach of promise in England. A recent number of the London Times reported three cases on the one page, in which the average age of the ladies claiming compensation for the injuries to their affections was 43, and of the male defendants, 67. One of the three ladies was under 30 years of age, and obtained damages from an unwilling lover of 76. One "blighted being," of 56, got $2,500 from a villainous lover of 60.

### SHE WAS ONLY A SHOP GIRL.

Gloves, sir? Yes sir. What number?

The words fell with a tired sigh from the lips of the young girl who stood behind the counter, and caused Douglas Lennox to take a second look into the sweet face, and dark grey eyes which met his for the first time.

Bending over the box of gloves which she had taken down for his inspection, the young girl sighed again, and Douglas hastily rose from the stool upon which he had lazily dropped.

"I am ashamed to sit when you are standing," he said, "I am sure you must be very tired, are you not?"

The young girl would have refused to notice the remark from most strangers, upon any subject except their purchases, but there are some people we instinctively feel we can trust, and Douglas Lennox's kind voice, and frank, honest face effectually disarmed resentment. She looked and said:

"Rather tired. I have been on my feet all day," and the faint smile which dimpled the corners of her mouth, added, in the young man's eyes, to the winning beauty of her face.

"But surely you can sit down when you have a spare moment!" he said, somewhat indignantly.

The young girl shook her head. "No, not in business hours."

"It is a shame," said Douglas, "I have heard that such abominations existed in our city, but I never really believed it."

"It is allowed in some stores," said the young lady.

"Then why do you not leave your place here, and go to such one?" asked Douglas.

She gave another faint smile. "If you had been a shop girl for four years and knew the difficulty of getting a situation, you would not ask that question." Then hastily pushing a second box of gloves towards him, she added, in a lower tone.

"Mr. Sheldon is coming this way. I should lose my place here if he heard what I said: Please look at the gloves."

And Douglas, not stopping to examine whether he got the number he wanted or not, quickly selected two or three pairs, paid for them and left the store.

But carried with him the image of the sweet-faced shop girl, and it haunted him unaccountably, all day.

"Poor little tired thing!" he said, pityingly, "I wish she were my sister, and then she needn't work so hard."

Once or twice he curled his haughty lip at the idea that he, the aristocratic Douglas Lennox, who was sole master of a handsome place upon the Delaware, who counted his money by thousands, and who had been for several seasons the lawful prey of all the managing mammas and matrimonially inclined daughters in "society," should be wasting so many thoughts on a little shop girl!

But if he was aristocratic, Lennox was also democratic, and had no false notions about caste.

And when, rather early next morning, he took his way to the same store, Douglas acknowledged to himself that his purchase was merely an excuse, and his real object and honor interest in, and a warm desire to see again, the winning face which haunted him since yesterday.

That she recognized him, Douglas felt sure, from the faint, sweet smile, which again dimpled the corners of her small mouth. But he said nothing, however, with an early glance of admiration, and when, in making the change, her soft hand accidentally touched his, it sent a thrill through his whole frame.

"Whew!" he said to himself, lifting his hat, and drawing a free breath as he left the store. "Douglas Lennox, I believe in my soul you're captivated at last! And that, too, by a little shop girl whose name you don't even know! Wonder what sister would say!" And as he thought of his stylish sister entering that very store, and perhaps trading with that very little girl, entirely unconscious that her brother's eye had ever rested admiringly on the sweet face, Douglas laughed aloud.

Well, after the little speech he made as he left the store, I think you can imagine about what followed. It was astonishing how many little purchases Douglas found he could not do without in the next few weeks. And from dropping at any store he happened to pass, he only went to one particular store. And if it so happened that he was waited on by any other than one particular clerk, he had the blues all day in consequence.

How earnestly he longed to learn her name, nobody knew but himself. He dared not ask her, and he did not know how else he should learn. But "fortune favors the brave," you know, so one morning, while he was busily selecting some cambric handkerchiefs from a box, the proprietor of the store came up and addressed her, calling her "Miss Romer."

Douglas flashed a quick, pleased glance at her, and the color deepened on the young girl's cheek as she met it with her eye.

"Miss Romer," he repeated, "I am glad I have learned your name, because you reminded me of my sister." (Oh, Douglas! it wasn't because she looked like her then!)

"I have no sisters, or brothers either," said she sadly.

"Have you not?" said Lennox, pityingly. "I should be very lonely without mine, though I have only one sister. Now that I have learned your name, may I tell you mine?"

"If you please," said Miss Romer.

"It is Douglas Lennox, at your service. Please consider the owner your friend, Miss Romer," said the young man, so gravely and kindly that she could not be offended.

"Thank you," she said, simply. Then pushing the box of handkerchiefs near him, added, "Do these suit?"

Douglas was very quick to take the gentle reminders which she sometimes gave him, that he was prolonging his stay, so he turned his attention to the handkerchiefs.

It chanced that Miss Romer still let her hand rest on the edge of the box. It was a very small, white hand, with little dimples at the joints, and pink, shell-like nails, and Lennox, who was a passionate admirer of pretty hands, longed to clasp them in his own, and press them to his lips. But he was a chivalrous gentleman, and would no more have taken any liberty with the humble shop girl than with the highest lady in the land.

About this time Douglas took to early morning walks, which generally led down to Chestnut street. Whether the fact that he occasionally met Miss Romer on her way to the store, and once or twice walked with her, had anything to do with the matter or not, I cannot say. But after such occasions, I do not know that the spirits of Mr. Douglas Lennox improved considerably.

On Sunday afternoon near sunset, Douglas left a lively circle in his sister's parlor, and went out for a quiet walk by himself. He entered one of the parks, and was strolling through the sunny, green paths, when his heart gave a quick bound at the sight of a trim little figure in blue, resting upon one of the shady seats. For a moment he hesitated, then he crossed over and spoke.

"Good evening; Miss Romer."

Miss Romer arose with the lady-like grace which had long told Douglas that she was used to cultivated society, and returned his salutation. And then they sat down together, and yielding to the calm Sabbath evening influences, they fell into a quiet talk, as naturally as if they had been old acquaintances.

They talked of themselves, and Miss Romer told Douglas that her home had been in New Haven, and her father was a gentleman of means, who had lavished upon her, his only child, every advantage which money and taste could procure. She told him of the death of her father and mother in a single week, and how her father's estate proved involved, and left her penniless and alone.

She told him she had sought for some means by which to support herself, and she had finally obtained her situation in Mr. Sheldon's store, and kept herself in comfort.

And Douglas told her that he, too, was an orphan, only himself and Belle left; but he touched very lightly on the wealth that was his, lest it should give her pain.

While they talked, Miss Romer dropped her fan, and Douglas, picking it up, saw written upon the plain, ivory handle the name, "Helen Romer."

"Helen was my mother's name," said he reverently.

"Was it? It is mine," said Miss Romer, in pleased surprise.

"I am glad it is yours," said Douglas, and he fell to thinking how often he had written her mother's name, "Helen Lennox," and how much he would like to write it again with an "E" between the names.

They sat very still a little while, hardly talking at all, and forgetting the lateness of the hour, until the gleam of the street lamps close by startled Miss Romer.

She hastily arose, saying, "I did not know it was so late. I must go home at once."

Douglas rose too, saying, "May I accompany you?"

She hesitated a moment, her color came and went, and then she, looking up with a pleading glance, said: "I had rather you would not, Mr. Lennox."

Douglas flushed then, but he asked gently, "Will you tell me why?"

Helen was silent, and crimson deepening in her fair face, and presently Douglas repeated his demand in a firmer tone, "Please tell me why, Miss Romer."

"Because, Mr. Lennox, a young girl in my position can not have the friendship of a gentleman in yours, without—without—" she hesitated and could not go on.

"Without making herself a mark for idle and thoughtless tongues, I suppose you mean!" asked Douglas, with a dash of bitterness in his tone.

She bowed her head in assent.

Douglas quickly asked another question, "Miss Romer, I have sought your society a good many times lately. Have I been the cause of any such pain to you?"

Helen seemed deeply agitated, and did not reply until the young man said entreatingly, "Tell me Miss Romer."

"A little," she answered faintly; then once more looking up at him with a pleading glance, which touched his heart, she added, "But I know you did not intend it, and I have been trying all the evening to get courage to tell you that when we part here, it had better be for good."

The young man's resolution was instantly taken.

"You shall not tell me any such thing, for I do not mean to part with you at all. I understand what you mean, and I would give my right hand—yes, my life—rather than injure you. But I suppose even a shop girl may have an honest lover, a husband and a home. Miss Romer—Helen—if I offer you these, will you accept them?"

Helen Romer trembled so that she was obliged to sit down again. "You can not mean it," she faltered. "Oh, Mr. Lennox, don't trifle with me!"

Douglas sat down beside her, and took in his own one of the little hands he had so longed to hold and caress. "God knows I would not trifle with you, dear girl," he said solemnly, "and He knows I do mean it, as I never meant anything in my life before. I have loved you, Helen—let me call you so—ever since the first time I met you in the store, and I have longed to take you away from toil, and surround you with luxury. I am able to do this Helen, for I am wealthy, though I did not tell you so before."

"And I am only a poor girl, with nothing to offer you in return," said Helen, softly.

"Nothing! you have the most precious possession that ever come to a man in the world—you have a woman's heart, my darling! Will you give me that?"

And Helen, blusing deeply, but brave and fearless in her confidence in him, raised her clear eyes to his and answered:

"If you will take it Mr. Lennox."

And Lennox, too deeply moved to speak, drew her close to his heart, as they sat in the thick shadow, and pressed his first kiss upon her lips.

Helen's days of wearying toil were over, but she never forgot, while reigning queen of her husband's princely home, how his love sought her out when "only a shop girl."

And many a young girl who stood in her former position found a true friend and ready helper in the beautiful and petted wife of Douglas Lennox.

ABOUT two years ago a vein of coal at Yatesville, near Pittston, Pa., was accidentally or designedly set on fire, and has been burning ever since. Last week the fire seemed to be increasing in extent, and intensity, the volume of smoke being extremely large and heavy. During the past winter snow has melted upon the spot as rapidly as it fell, and a bare space of about an acre in extent has offered a strange contrast to the surrounding mantle of white. The ultimate result of the subterranean fires it is impossible to predict.

# Weekly Post.

Monday, April 24, 1871.


BEN BUTLER can at least claim independence in one thing—he will not "go at" the BECK of Congress.

THE closing lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, will be given on Friday evening next, in the Library Hall, by DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., of Philadelphia. The subject, "Oratory," is one which affords an admirable opportunity to exhibit his great attractiveness as a speaker. We speak for him a crowded house, with an honest, hearty welcome.

THE ridiculous habit of play-wrights in naming their ten cent plays after the most outlandish style, is well taken off by a New York Bohemian, who proposes to write a play for MR. STETSON with the stunning title: "The Double Heart; or How MARY ANN Loved Two Men at Once, and Didn't Have to Exert Herself to an Alarming Extent, Neither." With such a title, the play ought to take well—at least with those who derive their knowledge of the drama from a contemplation of the bill boards.

THE Supreme Court of the State of Indiana has decided, in a recent case appealed from Tippecanoe county, involving the right of the County Commissioners to purchase the stock of a local railroad, that they had the legal and constitutional right to do so. This decision conflicts with the decision of other Western courts and very materially affects a large number of railroad enterprises in the State of Indiana. Since the various acts for giving public aid to private enterprises are in contravention of almost all the State Constitutions, it is curious to note the different judicial interpretations given.

THEY begin to complain of hard times and high prices in Germany since the war. But to us Americans their complaints sound a little ridiculous as to high prices. As for instance, a German lady residing in one of the cities complains that the cost of living has been so much increased that she has to pay sixty-five cents for a pair of white kids with "two buttons;" nearly a dollar in gold for a new bonnet; thirty-seven cents for a cab for two persons to the opera and back, and the enormous sum of twelve cents a dozen pieces for washing. Pittsburghers would hardly fret themselves into early graves over such prices.

OUR estimable fellow-citizen, Isaiah Dickey, Esq., has just returned from an extensive tour through our Southern States where he has been luxuriating on green peas, strawberries, tomatoes, and other southern precocities, and he looks as if they agreed with him. Mr. Dickey was always a Republican, but his southern trip has intensified his attachment to Republican men and measures.—*Gazette.*

We were not before aware that it required green peas, or any other green thing, to confirm the "estimable" of the "oldest," in his Republicanism, which was neither white nor pea green, but as black as the ace of spades, ever since the party had an existence. Since the green things of the South intensify attachment to Republican men and measures it would be well for DILWORTH, NEGLEY & Co. to ship Major FREW and his regiment of Reformers to the land of the Sunny South, where the air is heavy with the perfume of orange groves, and every breeze laden with the odor of the magnolias, where they could recuperate on green peas, strawberries and tomatoes and return in the fall intensified like the estimable DICKEY, in their Republican inclinations, and be ready to vote the regular ticket without question or rebuke.

### THE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

We trust that our impatient cotemporaries will now be satisfied, since the much talked of Democratic address has been issued. They will find it interesting reading, and if properly digested, it will do them no inconsiderable amount of political good. We regret to notice, however, that two of our cotemporaries, who have been most persistent in their demands that the address be issued, totally ignore, and fail to publish a single line of it. Can it be that they are afraid to lay this arraignment of the Radical leaders before their readers? We would not like to think so, but we fear that that is pretty much their condition. There will be no end to the assaults of Radical journals upon this address, although but few of them will permit their readers to see it, unless they read it in Democratic newspapers.

Of the address itself there need but little be said, since it so clearly defines the issues before the country, and puts the leaders of the Radical party on trial at the bar of public judgment, upon an indictment, the force of which they cannot possibly escape, although for a time they shuffle and evade the public verdict.

We commend this document to the consideration of all thoughtful men, regardless of their political bias. If there is one statement made in it that it not susceptible of the most indubitable proof, let the friends of the administration point it out and disprove it. If indeed we are to save our institutions from subversion and our people from grinding poverty, the wise counsels it contains must not only be heeded but adopted as a rule of action. We are not prepared to believe that the people are ready to sacrifice both liberty and property to gratify the ambition of the Radical plotters of impe' rialism.

### DEMOCRATIC OBSTINACY.

If there is one thing which more than another grieves the Radical heart, it is Democratic obstinacy. It is a fact, sorrowfully recorded in each issue of Radical journals, that the Democratic party contumaciously refuses all the good offices tendered by the Radical leaders.

As for instance, Senator MORTON, with the aid of GRANT, COLFAX, FORNEY and a brass band, made a Democratic platform a few weeks ago, which instead of being accepted and enshrined by the Democratic party, only provoked it to contemptious laughter. In vain do the Radical philantrophists cudgel their brains to make out why the Democracy would not accept MORTON'S platform. Such a platform they say "would meet with our unqualified approval, and we would be happy to meet you in the Presidential campaign on just such a platform." But with all the seductive wiles and good offices of the Radical leaders, the Democrats do not choose to accomodate them. Could anything be more ungrateful than this?

Another source of trouble to our Radical friends is the long delay of the Democratic Resident Committee at Washington, to issue an address to the people of the country. Both the *Gazette* and *Dispatch* of this city have fumed and fretted themselves sick on account of it. The latter journal, having grieved itself into a claravoyant state, clearly foresees that the forthcoming Democratic address is going to fall short of the requirements of the occasion. It is not going to be "positive" enough to insure Democratic success. Our neighbor is grieved in a manner that would extort pity from the Egyptian Sphynx, because the forthcoming Democratic address is to be so mild that it only will claim that the Radical party "has failed throughout its entire career to meet the practical questions of the day, or to legislate in behalf of the great national interests of the country. Under its administration the Goverement has become extravagant and officials corrupt; the people are inordinately taxed to maintain monopolies and to keep in places of trust and profit a greedy horde of unnecessary officials; the States have long since ceased to exercise their constitutional restraints upon the National Government, every political indication now points to centralization, which, if not arrested, will speedily destroy the liberties not only of the State, but of the whole people." After reciting the foregoing the *Dispatch* wants the Democrats to "make their address a little more positive," and is quite certain if they do, it will have a greater tendency to overthrow Radicalism and restore the rights of the people. Since our cotemporary is so deeply concerned in Democratic success, it is to be regretted that the Democratic platform could not be made a little more positive for his especial benefit.

But when one calls a shovel, a shovel, the idea cannot be made more positive, without applying some of GREELEY'S adjectives, and as but few people care to indulge in his "positive" vernacular, the matter is permitted to rest in its un-positive state. In truth, the Democrats do not know how to express themselves more positively concerning the Radical leaders than to say that they fail to meet the practical questions of the day; that they do not legislate in behalf of the great interests of the nation; that the government has become extravagant and the officials in charge of it corrupt and dishonest; that the people are taxed beyond all measure of endurance for the purpose of keeping a greedy horde of unnecessary officials in office; that the States have been deprived of their rightful and constitutional sovereignty; and that the Radical leaders are now conspiring together to subvert the Republic and erect a centralized despotism upon its ruins. This is about as strong an indictment as can be framed in the English language, and when it is considered that every count can be sustained by the most irrefragible proof and unimpeachable evidence that was ever produced in court, we do not see the necessity of putting it in stronger or more positive language, even were such a thing possible. No one would ask a reprieve for a party convicted upon the foregoing charges, but all would demand its instant execution without benefit of clergy.

### THE APPORTIONMENT.

On Saturday we gave the apportionment bill agreed upon by the Legislature. The bill as passed was based upon the gubernatorial vote of 1869, and gives the Radical party the Senate by a majority of one, and the House by a majority of six; or seven on joint ballot, going upon the supposition that there has been no changes in the various districts. Although this is far more reasonable than the House bill that was offered, it is still manifestly unjust, since at the election in 1870, the Democrats had a clear majority in the State on the Congressional vote of nearly five thousand.

In this apportionment, says the *Patriot:*

A change of four votes will give the Democracy control of the House; and with the popular vote in our favor on the State ticket, we will be able in all probability to carry that branch of the Legislature. In this respect the bill is a vast improvement on that of 1864, for under that apportionment a change of at least ten is required to give the Democrats the control of the house. Some of the details of the bill are commendable, while others are exceedingly repugnant to our sense of right. But the great object of relieving the people from the unjust apportionment of 1864 has been achieved.

But so persistent were the Radical manipulators in their demands that in many cases the greatest injustice has been done, and in no part of the State more palpably than in Western Pennsylvania. We will take for instance, the Representative District composed of Washington, Beaver and Butler, which sends four Representatives.

We ask any honest and fair minded man why that district was made? What reason exists for it, and if it was anything else than an unmitigated outrage upon the people of Washington county, perpetrated for the sole purpose of gerrymandering a Radical majority in the House. Let any man look at the map of the State, and say what natural affinity, speaking in a geographical sense, exists between these counties. Washington county alone, as will be seen by the list of taxables, was entitled to *two* members of the Assembly. Then why was not Washington constituted a seperate district? Simply because it was not a reliable Radical county, being equally divided, sometimes going one way and and sometimes the other. To secure four Radical members where not more than two were certain of an election, the two Radical counties of Beaver and Butler were consolidated with it, in defiance of decency and every thing else, so as to utterly disfranchise the Democrats of Washington county, who are, under the election of 1870, cleary entitled to two members.

In the name of common justice we desire to know why Washington county, which is entitled to two members, was not made a separate district? If there was a discrepancy in the taxables of Beaver and Butler, they could have been consolidated into one district. With regard to the city of Pittsburgh, she was clearly entitled to three members, but as it was impossible to district it without creating the possibility of electing a Democrat, hence Pittsburgh was disfranchised to the extent of one member. Perry county is tacked on the Dauphin, without any just reason, thus disfranchising a Democratic constituency—whereas they should have constituted separate districts.

The Democrats in the Legislature made every effort to have justice done, but were powerless under the operations of the dead lock forced by the Radical House, in hopes of perpetrating still further outrages. In the language of the *Patriot*, while we do not hesitate to express our dissatisfaction with some of the details of the bill, it is, on the whole, the best that could have been obtained under the circumstances. The conference committee are entitled to credit for the patience and energy with which they labored day and night to effect a compromise. They were besieged on all hands by clamoring aspirants who insisted that their personal interests should predominate over the public good. In the house, on the introduction of the report of the conference committee, the disappointment of a number of the extreme Radicals was loudly and angrily expressed. They had long ago resolved to defeat any and every effort to pass an apportionment bill during the present session, in order that the unjust act of 1864 might stand for another seven years. But they have been signally foiled. The counsels of the more moderate Republicans have prevailed. Among the latter there was a lively fear that the Democrats would obtain control of both houses in the next session, and this important consideration, among others, has induced them to make a compromise.

### THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

There is an evident disposition on the part of the Radical leaders in Connecticut to count Governor ENGLISH out of his election. The official returns of the canvassers make the following showing:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole vote | 94,980 |
| English | 47,492 |
| Jewell | 47,450 |
| Scattering | 17 |
| English's majority over all | 25 |

Reports from Hartford on Saturday change these figures so as to give ENGLISH one majority over all and the matter has been sent to the Legislature, which being largely Republican, it is confidently expected will declare Mr. JEWELL elected. Against this manifest injustice it would be idle for the Democratic party to protest. Wherever the Radical party has the power, it does not hesitate to trample the will of the majority under foot. There really exists no question that ENGLISH was fairly elected, and the question of incorrect returns that has been raised, is only intended as a pretext for the Legislature to defeat the will of the people.

The election officers were principally the political friends of Mr. JEWELL, and knowing, as they necessarily did, that the poll would be a close one, it is not probable that they would make a mistake of a hundred votes in one precinct and twenty-five in another, which would not be noticed until the offical canvass was made. A very little pretext will serve the purposes of the Radical leaders, and in the case of Connecteut, they have adopted a flimsy one indeed, but that will not deter them from their object.

THE *Democratic Standard*, at Hollidaysburg, Pa., is authorized and requested by Col. JOHN C. EVERHART, of Martinsburg, to say, that, whilst he is under many obligations to the Democracy of Blair county for their kind partiality in naming him as their choice for the office of Auditor General, his business and other relations are such as to positively preclude his being a candidate for that office.

THE N. Y. *Sun* terms the Kuklux act as "GRANT'S Renomination Bill," and says that HIRAM is "nearly a full-fledged Dictator." True as preaching.

# WORDS OF WARNING

## Democratic Congressional Address

## TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

## CENTRALIZATION AND DESPOTISM.

## Dark Designs of Demagogues.

## DRIFTING INTO IMPERIALISM.

## Terrible Evils Impending.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1871.

The Democratic members of Congress have just issued the following address:

*To the People of the United States:*

Our presence and official duties at Washington have enabled us to become fully acquainted with the actions and designs of those who control the Radical party, and we feel called upon to utter a few words of warning against the alarming strides they have made towards the

**Centralization of Power in the Hands of Congress**

and the Executive. The time and attention of radical leaders have been almost wholly directed to devising such legislation as will in their view best preserve their ascendancy and no regard for the restraints imposed by the constitution has checked their reckless and desperate career. The President of the United States has been formally announced as a candidate for re-election. The declarations of his selfish supporters have been

**Echoed by a Subsidized Press.**

and the discipline of party has already made adhesion to his personal fortunes *the supreme test of political fealty.* The partizan legislation to which we refer was decreed and shaped in secret caucus, where the extremest counsels have always dominated, and was adopted by a subservient majority if not with intent, certainly with the effect to place in the hand of the President the power to

**Command His Own Renomination.**

and to employ the army, navy and militia at his sole discretion, as the means of subserving his personal ambition.

When the sad experience of the last two years, so disappointing to the people and generous confidence of the country, is considered in connection with the violent utterances and rash purposes of those who control the President's policy, it is not surprising that the gravest apprehensions for the future peace of the nation should be entertained. At a time

**When Labor is Depressed,**

and every material interest is palsied by oppressive taxation, public offices have been multiplied beyond all precedent to serve as instruments in the perpetuation of power. Partizanship is the only test applied to the distribution of this vast patronage. Honesty, fitness and moral worth, are openly discarded in favor of truckling submission and dishonorable compliance. Hence

**Enormous Defalcations and Widespread Corruption**

have followed as the actual consequences of this pernicious system.

By the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that after the deduction of all proper credits, many millions of dollars remain due from ex-Collectors of Internal Revenue and no proper diligence has ever been used to collect this. Reforms in the revenue and fiscal system, which all experience demonstrates to be necessary to the frugal administration of the government, as well as a measure of relief to an over burdened people, have been persistently postponed or wilfully neglected. Congress now adjourns without even having attempted to reduce taxation, or to repeal the glaring impositions by which

**Industry is Crushed and Impoverished.**

The Treasury is overflowing, and an excess of eighty millions of revenue is admitted, and yet instead of some measure for present relief, a barren and delusive resolution is passed by the Senate to consider the tariff and excise systems hereafter, as if the history of broken pledges and pretended remedies furnished any better assurance for future legislation than experience has done in the past.

Ship building and the carrying trade, once a source of national pride and prosperity, now languishing under a crushing load of taxation, and nearly every other business interest is

**Struggling Without Profit,**

to maintain itself. Our agriculturists, while paying heavy taxes on all they consume, either to the government or monopolists, find prices for their own products so reduced, that honest labor is denied its just reward, and industry is prostrated by invidious discrimination.

Nearly two hundred million acres of public lands, which should have been reserved for the benefit of the people, have been voted away as grants to corporations, neglecting our soldiers and enriching a handfull of greedy speculators and lobbyists, who are thereby enabled to exercise the most dangerous and corrupting influence over State and Federal legislation. If the career of these conspirators be not checked

**The Downfall of Free Government**

is inevitable and with it the *elevation of a millilary dictator on the ruins of the Republic.* Under the pretence of passing laws to enforce the Fourteenth amendment and for other purposes Congress has conferred the most despotic powers upon the Executive, and provided an official machinery by which the liberties of the people are menaced and the sacred right of local self-government in States ignored, if not tyrannically overthrown. Modeled up to sedition laws, so odious in history, they are at variance with all the sanctified theories of our institutions, and the construction given by these Radical interpreters to the Fourteenth Amendment is, to use the language of an eminent Senator, (Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois,) the

**Annihilation of States.**

Under the last Enforcement Bill, the Executive may at his discretion thrust aside the government of any State, suspend the writ of habeas corpus, arrest its Governor, or imprison or disperse the legislature, silence its judges, and trample down its people under

**The Armed Heel of His Troops.**

Nothing is left to the citizens or the state which can any longer be called a right. All is changed into mere sufferance. Our hopes for redress are in calm good sense, and the sober second thought of the American people. We call upon them to be true to themselves and to their past, and disregarding party names and minor differences, to insist upon a decent equalization of power, the restrictions of federal authority within its just and proper limits, leaving to States that control of our domestic affairs which is essential to their happiness and tranquility and good government. Everything that

**Malicious Ingenuity**

Could suggest has been done to irritate the people of the Southern States. The gross and exaggerated charges of disorder and violence owe their origin to the mischievous minds of political managers in the Senate and House of Representatives, to which the Executive has, we regret to say, lent his aid, and thus helped to inflame popular feeling.

In all this course of hostile legislation and harsh resentment, no word of conciliation, kind encouragement, or fraternal fellowship has ever been spoken by the President or by Congress to the people of the Southern States. They have been addressed only in the language of the proscribed. We earnestly entreat our fellow-citizens in all parts of the Union to

**Spare no Effort to Maintain Peace,**

and order, and to carefully protect the rights of every citizen, to preserve kindly relations among all men, and to discountenance and discourage any violation of the rights of any portion of the people, secured under the Constitution or any of its amendments. Let us in conclusion earnestly beg of you not to aid the present attempts of the Radical partisans to stir up strife in our land, to renew civil war or to obstruct the reunion of peace or prosperity to the southern people, because it is thus that they seek to divert the attention of the country from the

**Corruption and Extravagance**

of their administration of public affairs, and the dangerous and profligate attempts they are making towards the creation of a centralized military government. In the five years of pvace following war,

**Radical Administrations Have Expended $1,900,000,000.**

for ordinary purposes alone being within $200,000,000 of the aggregate amount spent for the same purposes in war and in peace during the seventy-one years preceding June 30th, 1861, not including in either case, the sum paid upon the principal or interest of the public debt. It is trifling with the intelligence of the people for Radical leaders to pretend that this vast sum has been honestly expended. Hundreds of millions of it have been wantonly squandered. The expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1861, were only $62,000,000, while, for precisely the same purpose the civil list, army and navy, pensions and Indians, $164,000,000 were expended during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870.

No indignation can be too stern and no scorn too severe for the assertions by unscrupulous Radical leaders that the great Democratic and conservative party of the Union has or can have sympathy with disorder or violence in any part of the country or in the deprivation of any man of his rights under the Constitution. It is to protect and perpetuate the rights which every freeman cherishes; to revive in all hearts the feelings of frienship, affection and harmony which are

**The Best Guarantees of Law and Order.**

It is to throw around the humblest citizen wherever he may be, the protecting safeguards of personal liberty, which the fundamental laws of the land assure, that we invoke the aid of all good men in the work of peace and reconciliation We invite their generous co-operation, irrespective of all former differences of opinion, so that the harsh voice of discord may be relieved; that a new and dangerous sectional agitation may be checked; that the burdens of taxation, direct or indirect, may be reduced to the lowest point consistent with good faith to every just national obligation, and with a strictly economical administration of the Government, and that the States may be restored in their integrity and free relations to our Federal Union.

[Here follow the signatures of all the Democratic Senators and most of the Representatives.—ED.]

## WASHINGTON.

**Extraordinary Session of the Senate Called for the Tenth of May.**

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1871.

**Proclamation by the President.**

WHEREAS, Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the tenth day of May next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the executive,

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, have considered it my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United State to convene for the transaction of business, at the Capitol in the city of Washington on Wednesday, the 18th of May next, at twelve o'clock on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington the 20th day of April in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

By the President:

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

## CONNECTICUT.

**Official Canvass of the Late Vote—Gov. English Has a Majority of Twenty-five—Alleged Informality—Election to go the Legislature.**

HARTFORD, Conn., April 21.—The canvassers who met to-day to officially canvass the returns of the vote for Governor and other State officers, will report the following figures to the Legislature:

| | |
|---|---|
| James E. English | 47,492 |
| Marshall Jewell | 47,450 |
| Scattering | 17 |

This gives English a majority of 25. There was a manifest error in giving English two too many in Sommers, which, if the Legislature corrects, will reduce his total to 47,490. There are disagreeing returns from Cheshire, where a full investigation will no doubt add 23 to Jewell's vote, making his total 47,473, which with 17 scattering, would make it 47,490, the same as English.

Of the scattering, three and possibly six votes will be counted by the Legislature for English. There is a statement however from the New Haven *Moderator* of a probable mistake in the Fourth ward the count giving 100 too many for English and from Enfield 24 too many for English. These statements will go to the Legislature and if the mistake is shown there, as claimed, Jewell will be declared Governor by about 90 majority over all others.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1871.

**SENATE.**

**Ready to Adjourn.**

Messrs. CONKLING and DAVIS of Kentucky, were appointed to wait on the President, and inform him that unless he had some further communication to make Congress was now ready to adjourn.

**Clearing the Table.**

On motion of Mr. SCOTT all bills on the table, petitions, &c., were ordered to be referred to their appropriate committees.

**Another Railroad.**

Mr. WEST introduced a bill to incorporate the Louisiana, Kansas and New Mexico Railroad Company. Referred.

**Executive Session.**

At 12.20 o'clock the Senate went into Executive session.

**No More, Thank You.**

At 2 o'clock the doors were re-opened when the Committee to wait on the President reported that he had no further communication to make.

**Adjournment Sine Die.**

The PRESIDENT *pro tem* (Mr. Anthony) then declared the first session of the Forty-second Congress adjourned *sine die.*

**HOUSE.**

The House received a message from the Senate announcing its agreement to the conference report on the Kuklux bill, and the passage of a concurrent resolution for final adjournment at two o'clock to-day.

**The Kuklux Bill.**

Mr. POLAND presented the report and proceeded to advocate it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Poland's remarks, Mr. COX remarked that he presumed that the section substituted for the Sherman amendments

**Did Not Mean Anything.**

Mr. SCOFIELD—Of course it does not and was not designed to.

Mr. COX—Go on with your music. [Laughter.]

Mr. SRELLBARGER thought it was quite unfair to the true effect of the substitute to say of it, that it did not mean anything and was not designed to mean anything and proceeded to explain with some particularity the provisions and effect of the substitute.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, the minority member of the Conference Committee, said he had not signed the report particularly on account of its retaining the section for the test oath to jurors. He appealed to the House to pause before it sent such a message to the people of the South to irritate and provoke them more.

Mr. KERR expressed the opinion that half the press of the country denounced such legislation. This was true of some of the ablest organs in the Republican party. He invited attention to the late expression of one of the most sagacious able and honorable organs of the Republican party in the country, the Chicago *Tribune.* [Loud and sneering laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. KERR said he would wait for the gentlemen to conclude their laughter. He was entirely willing that they should enjoy their joke. It was a very good thing and in order to aid their enjoyment he would ask the clerk to read the article from the Chicago *Tribune* of last Thursday, entitled "Shall the Sword Supersede the Law."

The article having been read, Mr. KERR said that he commended it to the careful and prayerful consideration of the gentlemen on the other side of the House who had been so very merry at the idea of the Chicago *Tribune* being a leading organ of the Republican party. Whether it was so not, he believed that the day would very soon come when the gentlemen on the side of the House would be very sorry that they had not followed the wise counsels given them by that paper.

Mr. BECK opposed the report. The bill in the present form excluded from the jury box the Attorney General of the United States, and excluded men of high position in the South who had joined the Republican party. General Longstreet could not sit on a jury though he could hold the highest office in the land. Any man, Radical or Democrat, who ever had been a confederate soldier, could sit on a jury. There was not a federal officer in the House, not even excepting Gen. Butler who had ever done an act of kindness to a confederate soldier who would not be.

**Ineligible to Sit on a Jury.**

A distinguished Federal General had told him last night that this law would *exclude over half of his army from the jury box,* because they had emptied their haversacks to a number of Confederate prisoners returned to the front. In his judgment the conferees on the part of the House had been recreant to their duty and should be held up before the country as men who had abandoned the rights and privileges of the House and of the people.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, denied that the law as to jurors' oaths was properly subjected to the construction which Mr. Beck gave it. It was not enough that persons had fed or clothed Confederate soldiers. It was necessary to show that it was done for the purpose of aiding the rebellion. He looked upon the substitute for the Sherman amendment

**Utterly Fruitless and Useless—**

a mere illusion; a delusion. The effect of it would be as absurd as to bring suit against three hundred foxes with fire brands tied to their tails as a remedy for burning corn. As far as he knew, they were the original Kuklux. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD replied to Mr. Beck's objections in regard to the jury test oath. In that respect the bill remedied the measure, as it modified the existing law on the subject.

In reply to the remarks of Mr. Butler he reminded the House of the mythological god, who

**Ate Up His Own Children**

as fast as they were born into the world.

Mr. BUTLER—What is his name?

Mr. GARFIELD—He was a very satanine gentleman. [Laughter.]

The gentleman from Massachusetts, who had a child of his own which he wished to get born into life, or to get it a home in the Congress of the United States, but that monster could not get its status here in the House at all, and from that hour the gentleman has been dissatisfied with everything attempted in the way of Kuklux legislation.

**Final Vote on the Kuklux Bill.**

The House proceeded to vote on the Conference Report, and it was agreed to by a strictly party vote—yeas, 93; nays 74.

Mr. CONGER moved that Mr. Foster member elect from Michigan be sworn in.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. DAWES, BANKS, BROOKS of New York, and POTTER as establishing a dangerous precedent, Mr. Foster not having any credentials to present, and it was negatived.

**Final Adjournment.**

The Senate concurrent resolution for

(Continued on Page 7)

### APRIL SHOWERS.

Bleak and bare, in the mountain gray,
Lie the upland and hills to-day;
Over their tops the clouds hang low,
Black and heavy with rain and snow.

Here and there by the sheltering wall,
Grow and brighten the grasses small;
Here and there, on the larch are seen,
Slender tassels of softest green.

Over the brook the alders swing
Tawny blossoms to greet the spring;
Thickly gemming their branches low,
Yellow catkins the willows show.

Beautiful tokens! all in vain,
Down from the black clouds slants the rain;
Deep in the earth, beneath our feet,
Warm as summer the pulses beat.

You may count their throbbing in streams that leap,
With rush and ripple from silent sleep,
In the flash of wings through the maples bare,
And the bluebird's note on the morning air.

### Interview With a Bonaparte in New York.

Colonel Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, recently returned from France, a tall and handsome gentleman, forty years of age, was interviewed in New York by a reporter for the Times.

Reporter—Did you take a prominent part in the war?

Colonel—Yes. I was engaged during the whole war. At the time of the siege of Paris I was at the front.

Reporter—Have you had any conversation with the Emperor since his liberation?

Colonel—Yes. I saw him in London with the Empress. I had a long conversation with him as to the chances of his going back to France as Emperor, but he did not say much on the subject. I found him very reticent. He seemed in good spirits, and was greatly pleased at the reception he had at Dover.

Reporter—Who are the Communists who have caused this great anarchy in France?

Colonel—Candidly, I do not understand the true nature of that body. It is a common belief that they are of the same calibre with the labor reformists of other parts of Europe, who are guided by unrestrained and illiberal principles, which have led them to oppose a *regime* they are unable to replace or improve.

Reporter—In your opinion, when will this anarchy cease?

Colonel—When the Napoleonic dynasty shall have been restored; for the elements of our national character are opposed to Republicanism, which the so-called Communists are vainly endeavoring to establish in France.

Reporter—Do you not believe that Napoleon acted injudiciously in hastening to war with Prussia?

Colonel—Napoleon went to war under circumstances which demanded the terrible alternative, if the integrity of the power of France were to be sustained. Its power in Southern Europe had been tampered with, by the attempt of Bismarck to place a Hohenzollern upon a Spanish throne; and, in sustaining France's integrity, Napoleon had from his Ministers of War, a guarantee that his army was sufficiently great to compete with that of any European Power. Napoleon, sir, did not discover the fraudulent statements of the War Department until he reached the battle-field of Sedan, upon which he surrendered in order that France might be saved. The disloyalty of the French upon that occasion was the cause of the ruin which has since befallen France.

### "Civilization" Becoming "Barbarous."

The Paris insurgents are working very hard to prove several things. One of these is that, so far from its being a "piece of barbarism" in the Germans to besiege Paris, the Germans were more considerate of the capital than Frenchmen themselves have been. Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo called King William "the Attila of the Nineteenth Century," and proclaimed that "civilization was a prisoner in Paris." But who is the Attila now? And is it civilization or barbaric destruction that is now imprisoned in the walls? Yet these very communists are the reds whom Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo represent. We hear of their not only pillaging and destroying churches, but ruining public monuments and private buildings. This morning for example, we are told that the commune have generously concluded not to destroy the column in the Place Vendome, but will only remove the statue which surmounts it.

And while the communists are thus maltreating the city from within, the Versailles troops are terribly ruining it from without. We are told this morning that three gunboats have been shelling Sevres and St. Cloud, and another dispatch says that "the house No. 2 Rue Presbourg has been struck by twelve shells and greatly damaged. Shells are falling continually in the city. Two million francs' worth of house property has already been destroyed. The fighting still continues, but a great attack is expected to-night. The view of the fight last night from Vanvres was magnificent. The heavens were one blaze of fire." Now, when tidings like this were sent out during the German bombardment, the French troops at present besieging Paris, were horrified at the "sacrilege. The truth is that, no matter how much some of the Germans would like to have ruined Paris, they did not need to do it—they only had to retire and let the Parisians do it themselves.—Ex.

### Disaster Resulting from the Love of Bullfrogs.

On the evening of the 25th of March, the alarm drum was beaten at Erfurt in North Germany; the toscin sounded; landwehrmen and regular troops rushed to their barracks and the whole population of the city was on the streets chasing and beating every French prisoner whom they met, and wounding some of them very severely.

The cause of the disturbance was soon discovered to be in the irrepressible love of the French prisoners for frogs' legs. Seven of them received permission to hunt for bullfrogs, but they had to be back in the prisoner's camp at seven oclock in the evening. They returned too late, and were punished by being "tied up" for an hour in the same manner as is usual in the American army. Such punishment not being permitted in the French army, the prisoners untied their comrades. The German guard, consisting only of forty men and a sergeant, tied them up again, but as they were aware of the impossibility of maintaining themselves against eight thousand prisoners, the sergeant ordered three cannon shots to be fired as a signal of danger. It was understood at once in the city, and in less than an hour the threatening rebellion was subdued. The French bullfrog hunting in Germany came to an end, and the French prisoners will be deprived of that delicacy until they return to their native soils.

ABOUT one hundred cats and kittens are patiently waiting at the Metropolitan Hotel in New York, under the protection of Mr. Bergh, for charitable persons to adopt them and take them away.

### Remarkable Mirage.

A correspondent of the Rochester Express writes as follows: The undersigned was one of the hundreds at Mount Hope on Sunday afternoon who witnessed, probably, one of the most perfect and sublime mirages ever seen in this country. On the entire north sky as far as the angle or bison, was lifted the blue waters of Lake Ontario, while reflecting from her bosom could be seen the mountains, hills, valleys, bays and rivers on the Canadian shore inland for miles. The coast could be plainly seen over a stretch of fifty miles, and so perfect at one time that the forests could readily be distinguished. The reader can form some idea of its grandeur by knowing that a country separated from Rochester by a lake seventy to one hundred miles in width, was, as if suddenly, by the great hand of its Creator, painted upon the heavens so plain as to be seen from a standing point one hundred miles distant. Gentlemen present who were familiar with the Canada shore could readily distinguish Rice Lake, Belvidere and other prominent points in Canada. The lake looked as though it had by a great tidal wave rolled upon Rochester, had covered one entire half of the city, and no building could be seen north of Main street, or any land between the city and the lake.

### Love Making by Signs.

The last number of Chamber's Journal has an article on the gesture language of Italy. It contains the following passages:

"Love-making by signs is very general. The method has many recommendations; for as the lovers are not seen together, and don't write they are not easily found out. Every window opens to the floor, and has a balcony, so that neighbors have great facilities for the pastime. The language of love is very simple; it is always the same, and always interesting and new. The gentleman begins by taking out his handkerchief, which he passes over his face, looking all the time at the lady, and throwing into his face and eyes expression of admiration for her; at the same time compliments her on her beauty by passing his hand over his mouth and chin. The lady's answer is a blush, hiding her face, except the eyes behind her fan, and pointing to the rear, to indicate that mamma is coming, and retreats. Next time, the same play on the gentleman's side, followed by possible a glance, not of discouragement, from the lady; whereupon he hugs his left side, to express that he loves her to distraction; and the lady flees to return the next day, and observe the gentleman, of course to her great astonishment and displeasure, repeat the previous gesture, ending by showing her the palms of his hands, and looking entreaty, which any young lady even unacquainted with the particular language in question would understand to mean: I vow by &c., that I love you more than—and so forth."

### Captain Hall's Arctic Ship.

Captain Hall, whose expedition to the North Pole was fostered by the last Congress, is now engaged in getting out his ship, called the Periwinkle at the wharf in Washington, and he expects to sail during the next month. There are at present about one hundred and fifty workmen engaged on the vessel, which is on the ways, and they are doing the work in the most substantial manner. This vessel is of about four hundred tons burden, one hundred and thirty-eight feet in length, twenty-eight feet in breath, and thirteen feet in depth of hold, and will be rigged as a topsail schooner. There are two thicknesses of three-inch white oak planking on her, so arranged as to secure the greatest amount of strength. The frame is solid. About four feet above the lead line the bows will be sheathed with iron a distance of forty feet as a further protection against the ice, and she has a hoisting propeller, for use in working through floating ice. It was origally intended to line her with cork, but this plan has been abandoned. Her engines are being built in the strongest possible manner, for the rough service she is intended for, and one of her boilers, it is said, is being constructed for the purpose of using blubber for heating.

### Around the World in 1871.

In these modern days any one may successfully rival Captain Cook, and without much trouble, or any great outlay of time or money. Taking Liverpool as his starting point, his route will be as follows: From Liverpool to New York, in nine days, 3,000 miles; New York to Chicago, thirty hours, 890 miles; Chicago to San Francisco, five days five hours, 2,440 miles; San Francisco to Yokohama, twenty days, 4,700 miles; Yokohama to Hong Kong, 6 days 1,600 miles; Hong Kong to Calcutta, fourteen days, 3,500 miles; Calcutta to Bombay, by Calcutta and Northern India Railroad, two days, 1,200 miles; Bombay to Cairo, by steamer, twelve days, 3,600 miles; Cario to Alexandria, by Suez Canal, five hours, 100 miles; Alexandria, to Marseilles, six days, 1,800 miles; Marseilles to Calais, by rail, thirty-two hours, 615 miles; Calais to Liverpool, eleven hours, 320 miles. Making a total distance of 23,765 miles, traversed in seventy-seven days and ten hours. Thus has steam reduced a perilous and uncertain journey of years.

### To Drive Away Bedbugs.

An exchange gives the following as a sure way to drive bedbegs from old bedsteads: "Take green tomato vines, put them into a basin or tray, pound them to pieces as fine as possible, then stain the bedsteads, where they inhabit with the juice, fill the crevices with the pieces of vine: lay leaves under the ends of the slats." If this is practiced twice a year not a bug will remain in the bedstead.

We know of a much easier and better remedy. Procure an ounce of genuine Persia Insect Powder and sprinkle it along the sides of the bed, under the slats and you can wager any amount that the bugs will give your bed a wide berth. An ounce is enough for one bed. It can be procured at the drug stores.

### More Fortunes.

The Innis heirs met Monday last in French's Hotel, New York, and organized an association to trace out their pedigree. Jane Innis died in Scotland in 1839, leaving real and personal property valued at $10,000,000 to her nearest heirs, who are supposed to be in America. An estate valued at 25,000 rupees was left by E. M. Innis, who died in Bombay in 1845.

THE Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer says that a night or two ago, and at one of the colored churches, a couple were up for the purpose of being "jined." When the minister arrived at that interesting stage of the game where the ritual says "If any person can show cause," &c., a woman in the congregation arose with a baby in her arms, saying she "dejected" because of a breach of promise and seduction, the proof of which she then and there exhibited in the shape of a bouncing "squaller." The apparition is said to have turned the "gay deceiver" pale, and set the flock of youngsters in a snicker. But the parson censured both the objector and the young people, said the objection was not valid, and finished the ceremony.

For THE POST.]

### PRO ECCLESIA.

*At the request of ladies in charge of a Church Fair in Philadelphia.*

BY CAROLUS.

You ask me, ladies, to indite
A poem for your Fair,
To aid you in the noble work
Of noble women there;
You make me partner of a deed
The hosts of Heaven applaud,—
To raise another cross-crowned spire,
Another home—for God!
However weak my hand may seem,
No pen could have a grander theme.

'Tis meet that tender hearts should give
Such work to tender hands,
For woman's state and strength and hope,
Are fruit of His commands.
In aimless life—degraded love,
And servitude her dower,
Her glorious resurrection came
With His triumphant hour;
What seemed her weakness, His design
Has made a power almost divine.

Jove's worshipper might love the form
That gave his children life,
But let Terentia tell the grade
Of every heathen's wife;
The Moslem's faith one right accords
Besides the yawning grave,—
His woman all may vie with each
To be his humblest slave.
No pagan laws nor Orient creeds
Regard what woman's justice pleads.

Had Jephtha's daughter lived to gain
A husband's honest heart,
A mother's soul could feel with hers,
When rivals claimed their part.
And what Philosophy has done,
To dignify her state,
Consult its work and, shuddering, think
On high-born Marcia's fate,—
Philosophy could never claim
The splendor of your christian fame.

The Passions hold Religion's place
And mock her rites no more;
Their lurid reign is lost in light
And woman's thraldom o'er.
The primal bond that holds the state
In social order, now,
Is man and woman's mutual trust
And faith in mutual vow—
The sacred bond of man and wife,
That makes two one, while both have life.

Flesh of his flesh, the christian wife
In equal friendship lives,
And, to the joy of wedded love,
A holy mystery gives;
The magic of her gentle charms,
Fit instrument of grace,
Refines th' imperious soul of man
And glorifies our race.
Then let His steeples pierce the sky
Who raised your slighted worth so high!

Had Christian Faith no other rule—
No surer heavenly sign,
Men's love, through God, for fellow men.
Would prove its source divine.
Build up the church that carries on
The work a God began,
That never wearies in its toil
To cheer the soul of man;—
The purest virtue that can be,
Is Christ's sweet daughter—Charity.

In every human life He gives,
The Great Creator's end
Is His own glory; whither, all
Our will and work should tend;
Th' insatiate heart of man can learn
One pleasure, deep and true,
The consciousness of doing, what
We know we live to do—
Each towering cross we raise, the same,
Exalts the glory of His name.

True patriots from Religion's school
Their noblest maxims draw—
Obedience to authority
And reverence for law;—
That ever, to the common weal
Their love and life are bound,
And under Him who governs all
The surest strength is found.
The more man learns the Gospel's worth,
Will peace and order reign on earth.

Success attend you, ladies fair,
And blessings from above,
Whilst thus you prove to earth and heaven
Your gratitude and love!
Speed on the work that Heaven approves,
And brings its bright reward;
That makes man like to angels here
And magnifies the Lord:
And gem our country, fair and broad,
With temples of The Living God!

"THE DEN," Pittsburgh, April, 1871.

### THE LATEST SWINDLE.

#### Something New in the Confidence Line—How Unsuspecting Farmers are Taken in and Done For.

A pack of scoundrels have been victimizing the farmers in Indiana, in a manner, which for coolness and audacity exceeds anything in that line we have ever heard of. It is done in this way:

A man, whom we will call A. Brown, comes to an honest farmer, whom we may call John Smith, and introduces himself as general agent for the sale of seeding or other machines, and tries to induce John Smith to become his sub-agent, telling him that he can make a handsome profit by the sale of these machines, and that he (Brown) only asks $10, to be paid after he (John Smith) has sold $175 worth of seeding machines. John Smith has no hesitancy in entering into a contract with A. Brown, which the latter has in readiness, in printed form, as follows:

TERRE HAUTE, IND., April 22, 1871.

One year after date, I promise to pay A. Brown or bearer when I sell by order Two Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars worth of Seeding Machines, for value received, at ten per cent. per annum, said ten dollars, when due, is payable at Terre Haute, Ind., Agent for A. BROWN.

Witness; JOHN SMITH,
JOHN DOE.

This note is apparently all right and fair upon its face, but the reader will observe that by tearing the paper in two, just after the date above and the signature, "Smith," below, the reading is entirely changed, and the left hand piece of paper becomes a promisory note for $275, which the sharper immediately sells at a good discount, and then strikes out for some other section of the country.

A MAINE school-girl of seventeen has eloped with her teacher, a married man of forty-five, who leaves a wife and four children, and is described as tall, rawboned, lank and uncouth in all his movements, with a face not at all prepossessing, and a manner anything but fascinating. His son was an assistant teacher in the same school. The girl is said to be beautiful and accomplished, and to have sustained a good name up to the time of the elopement.

### Barricades.

The following is an extract from a letter from Paris, dated March 28: I suppose it has never been your lot, you happy Englishman, to see a barricade erected before your very windows! I am less lucky, and can tell you how the thing is done. At day break on the 18th instant, our quarter was overrun by the patriots of Batignolles, and from that moment it has been one continuous round of drums beating the "rappel" and trumpets sounding the alarm. This of itself, was sufficiently irritating for the quiet street; but you get used to most things, and even in the occasional firing close at hand there was nothing very startling, and it only called for than angry exclamation or two against the passive "attitude" of the government. This state of things remained unaltered until Wednesday, the 22d, but after the lamentable affair of the Place Vendome the "patriots" of Batignolles got afraid some reprisals might be attempted, and that very evening a barricade was made at the top of the Rue de Turin, cutting it off from the Boulevard de Batignolles. A most blackguardly-looking sergeant of the national guard came up, escorted by six cut-throats, you would say, judging by their appearance. The sergeant stopped, and said to his followers: "Eventrez-moi c'te rue, un peu leste, et faites-moi une barricade que ce soit ca." A lieutenant passing by stopped and asked, "Why make a barricade in that place?" The sergeant looked around with a scowl, and said, "We have orders," and then turned his back on the officer, who went away shrugging his shoulders. And our barricade was made "que c'est ca," in stone and earth five feet high, and four feet deep, with two embrasures, before which two seven-pounders were pointed, and sentinels were placed to guard this new toy. It is always surrounded by a knot of hideous-looking ruffians, dressed as national guards, such men as one only sees during a revolution, as if they remained below ground the remainer of the time. Every day a few stones are added to "the works." The seven-pounders, too, have been replaced by twenty-four pounders. Every now and then a detachment of patriots takes one of the cannons out for an "airing." They drag it along the boulevard for half an hour or so, and then it is restored to its place before the embrasure. At night unsuspecting cabmen drive up our street, when they are stopped by a sentinel who crosses bayonet, and, in commanding tones, call out, "On ne passe pas! Au large!" and, with praiseworthy prudence; the cabman drives rapidly away. In the day, time, every now and then, some alarm causes the shops of the neighborhood to be hastily shut up, and the dirty guardians of our liberties are in very bad odor with the shopkeepers, especially with those who have been subjected to "requisitions," and have been paid with red "boons." "Des bons qui sont tres mauvais," as a grocer remarked to me. How is all this to end? It seems difficult it should end without much bloodshed, but then help must come from without. The minority of the armed well-thinking men inside Paris is alarming. At the time I write there is a continual drumming going on under my windows, and cannon in the distance, but it may be a salute from a Prussian corps. Our barricade has been made; how will it be pulled down? This is the question. I am but a quarter of a century old, and without mentioning the coup d'etat and sundry emeutes, I have seen the latter years of a monarchy, an empire, two republics and two revolutions.

### Ignatius Doellinger.

Almost the only Catholic of any note who has refused to accept the definition of the Vatican Council in reference to the magisterial infallibility of the Pope is Dr. Ignatius Dœllinger, one of the professors of the University of Munich. Up to the last moment he was undecided whether to submit to or reject the decree. When the Archbishop of Munich, his ordinary, called on him for his adhesion to the decree, he asked for more time for deliberation, which was accorded to him, but before this allotted time expired he sent a refusal. His separation from the Catholic Church followed as a matter of course; a despatch from Munich says that he has been excommunicated by a papal decree of major excommunication. This event will probably not disturb the Church very much, because for many years past he has given it a good deal of trouble—such trouble as is always experienced by the presence within one's lines of a man who is oscillating between the fold and the enemy's camp. Dr. Dœllinger bore in many quarters a distinguished reputation as a scholar, especially as an ecclesiastical historian, and his works in the church's doctrine in the three first centuries are looked upon with much favor. He is suspected of being one of the unacknowledged authors of "Janus," the famous anti-infallibist's tract of the year before the Council. If this is so, and if the showing of "anti-Janus," the editor of the Table, and of other eminent writers on the ultramontane side be not very erroneous, Dr. Dœllinger has not improved his historical reputation—those gentleman plainly intimating that the Munich professor has dabbled extensively in historical forgery. But without having recourse to that special charge, Dr. Hergenbrother has treated Dœllinger's scholarship so unsparingly as to loosen considerably the foundation on which his reputation as a historian stood. It is understood that professor Dœllinger will have in his quarrel with the ecclesiastical authorities the support of the Minister of Worship and the other lay authorities of the Bavarian government.

### Lost on the Prairie—Two Little Girls Die from Exposure.

A most deplorable event transpired nine miles east of Council Bluffs during the wild storm of Sunday night. The Nonpareil thus chronicles it:

"Two little girls, named Robinson, aged respectively nine and eleven years, were lost on the prairie, and one, if not both, died of exposure to the storm.

"They were allowed to go upon a visit to the house of a neighbor, distant about a mile. They remained there until evening, and then started to return. The storm had commenced, but no apprehension was felt as to their safety. As they journeyed on, however, they lost their way, and wandered over the country in all that terrible uproar of the elements, far into the night. At last one of them, the youngest, succumbed to the cold and fatigue, and unable to proceed, lay down and shortly died. Her sister, benumbed, and wild with grief, and terror staid near her body for a length of time, and then, in an almost dying condition, endeavored to find the track again. She roamed about in this way several hours, until at daybreak, Monday morning, she found herself near home. She reached the house and told what had happened, when a party was immediately dispatched in search of the other little girl's remains. They were found at a comparatively short distance and brought in. It is since reported that the eldest girl has died from the effects of the night's events."

### MOUTH TO EAR.

Nay, speak no ill, a kindly word
Can never leave a sting behind;
And oh, to breath each tale we've heard,
Is far beneath a noble mind.
For oft a better seed is sown
By choosing thus a kinder plan;
For if but little good we know,
Let's speak of all the good we can.

Give me the heart that fain would hide,
Would fain another's faults efface,
How can it please our human pride
To prove humanity but base!
No, let it reach a higher mode,
A nobler estimate of man;
Be earnest in the search of good,
And speak of all the best we can.

Then speak no ill, but intent be
To other's feeling as your own!
If you're the first a fault to see,
Be not the first to make it known.
For life is but a passing day,
No lips can tell how brief the stay;
Be earnest in the search of good
And speak of all the good we may.

### WHO?

Who marched to battle for the right
When North and South began to fight,
When darkness palled the land like night?
The Soldier.

Who smoked away his good cigar
When battle grim showed many a scar,
When freemen bled both near and far?
The General.

Who gave the General house and land?
Who shook the General by the hand?
Who made him President high and grand?
The People.

Who asks for charity some bread?
The crippled soldier, he who bled,
Who gets no bounty till he's dead?
The Soldier.

### How to Speak to Children.

The following excellent advice to parents we find in the Country Gentleman:

The usual way of managing children is by corporal punishment, deprivations of some desired luxury or favor, or by rewards addressed to the senses, and by word alone. There is another means of government, the power and importance of which are seldom regarded. We refer to the human voice. By its tones animals are governed; horses, cattle, dogs, even cats, are controlled by its power and influence. A few words uttered in a soft tone, are found to possess a magic influence; and harsh, cross tones, although the words may not be of their nature, rasp the mind and heart of the hearer. A blow may be inflicted on a child, accompanied with words so uttered as entirely to counteract its effect; or the parent may use language during the correction of his child, not objectionable in itself, yet spoken in such tones that the influence of the punishment is utterly defeated.

The baby in the cradle recognizes the power of the voice. If harshly spoken to, its little lips will quiver, and tears will flow. It cannot discern the meaning of the words that are uttered, but its heart is touched and hurt by the tones of the voice. Many persons laugh at the so-called *"baby talk,"* but the little one jumps and crows when it hears the low, soft tones and words. Is this influence confined to the cradle? No, indeed; every age feels it, recognize it, and it does not cease while the child remains at home!

Does your boy grow rude in manner and boisterous in speech? Then speak to him gently; reprimand him in tender tones, with loving words and caress. She who speaks to her son harshly, does but give to his behavior the sanction of her example, and pours oil on the already flaming passion and temper.

When cares oppress and duties crowd us, we are all liable to utter hasty words; perhaps threats are expressed in loud, irritating tones. Do they allay the passions of the child, already at a white heat? No, they increase them. Every fretful expression you utter, but awaken in him the same spirit which produced it. On the other hand, a pleasant voice and soft words call up agreeable feelings, soften the heart, and make the angry, passionate child ashamed of himself. Therefore, remember this Mothers and Fathers: Whatever disposition you desire to encourage in your children, you must manifest it in the tone of voice in which you address them.

### A Mother's Affection Tested.

[From the Kansas City Journal of Commerce, April 15th.]

In the rear of Newham's grocery store Main street is a yard where boxes and bales are stowed, and in which a cistern of some size holds water for the neighborhood. The mouth of this cistern has no protection over it, save a dry-goods box, and this can be easily pushed off. Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, some children were playing in the yard and around the cistern. Among them was a little two-year-old boy of Mrs. Margaret Britt, who lives in the flat just south of Seventh street. In their play some of the children pushed the box that was over the cistern entirely away, and the little child mentioned stepped in. The water is of considerable depth, and the cistern a wide one. The little innocent went down into the cold water and rose again to the surface.

His horrified playmates ran to inform his mother, who was washing at the time, and like lightning she sped to the well, and before any one knew what she intended she had plunged down into the water after her darling. She of course sank, but she looked and felt around all the time for her boy, but without success. She struggled to keep above water and, not, however, until she had sunk several times. Stout men above her cheered her, stunned at her not finding her darling, and the rope was let down which she grasped. Slowly and heavily she was pulled up, and at length she was lifted out, and one of the men present went down by the rope and fortunately got the boy. He was unconscious, and means were adopted to restore him. The mother and child were taken home, and when we saw them—immediately after the terrible affair—Mrs. Britt was holding the child in her arms, she having recovered from her sudden plunge into the deep water. No fears are entertained that the little child will not get over his dreadful fall into the cistern.

### The Catholics and the Colored People.

The Baltimore Catholic Mirror, of last week, publishes the following circular from Archbishop Spalding:

We hereby certify and make known to all whom it may concern, and especially for the present, to all the reverend clergy of Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's counties, that we have *motu proprio*, appointed the Rev. Francis E. Boyle as traveling missionary in our archdiocese, for the benefit of the colored people, to give special lectures and instructions for them in aid of the local pastors, to whom we hereby warmly recommend his mission, asking their special and co-operation for the same; and nothing doubting that, with Divine assistance, it will result in great spiritual benefit to our colored brethren.

MARTIN J. SPALDING,
Archbishop of Baltimore.
JOHN DOUGHERTY, Chancellor.

A BILL has been introdnced in the Ohio legislature, providing that the earnings of convicts in the State Prison, beyond the cost of their keeping, shall be given to the support of their families. This mode of dealing with convicts has for a long time been advocated by many prison reformers.

### VARIETIES.

A JURY in Indiana, a few days since, awarded a damsel only nineteen cents damages for breach of promise, although she claimed $20,000.

LADY—I think you said your name was Mary? New Broom—No, mem, not exactly Mairy—it's Sairy, and you spells it with a hess instid of a hem.

THE sentiment in Illinois seems to be growing in favor of removing the capital to Peoria. The Legislature, however, refuses to obey the voice of public opinion.

AN elderly lady, while being politely assisted into a car in Boston, the other day, by a well dressed stranger, was robbed of seventy dollars.

THE strongest propensity in woman's nature, (he means some women,) says a careful student of the sex, is to want to know what is going on, and the next strongest is to boss the job.

BRIGHAM YOUNG always wears mourning. His mother-in-law and wife have got into the habit of dying at intervals of about three weeks, and so the funeral weeds are kept perpetually blooming on his hat.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says: "Wm. M. Tweed is now believed to be the third man, in point of wealth, in the United States, having boasted to several persons that he was worth nearer $20,000,000 than $15,000,000."

BARNUM issues a circular to all his circus employes, recommending abstinence from profanity, tobacco and liquor, and promises to pay seven per cent. interest on all the money they deposit with his treasurer from their wages.

ONE of the saddest and most deplorable events on record happened last Sunday evening, about nine miles east of Council Bluffs. Two little girls, named Robinson, aged respectively nine and eleven years, were lost on the prairie, and one died of exhaustion, while the other is not expected to live.

In Missouri a husband has sued another man for $20,000 damages, "for wickedly contriving and wrongfully depriving him of the comfort of the society of his wife, and alienating her affections for the space of 623 days." This makes the value of the wife's society a little over $32 per day.

MAZZINI and Garibaldi have recently fallen out again. Mazzini wrote a letter in which he severely censured Garibaldi for taking up arms for France, and Garibaldi returned the letter with an indignant answer. English friends then tried to bring about a reconciliation between the two, but their efforts were unsuccessful.

THE Valley of the Red River of the North is said to contain 60,000 square miles of the richest wheat land in the world. The six New England States contain 65,000 square miles, but a large portion of this area is taken up by mountains. When the Red River Valley shall all be cultivated, it is estimated that it will produce 600,000, bushels of wheat annually.

JOHN BROWN'S soul is marching on, but his family are widely scattered. His widow lives in Humboldt county, California, with her son Salmon, and her daughters Sarah and Ellen. Annie, who was with her father at Harper's Ferry, is married in California. The two sons John and Jason live in Ohio, Owen in Pennsylvania, and Ruth remains at the old place in North Elba.

SPORTSMEN who have been in the Adirondacks, where loons are very plentiful, know how difficult it is to shoot that erratic bird. A man in New Hampshire, however, has managed to shoot eighteen loons in the same number of months. The birds averaged 13 pounds, making a total of 216 pounds. He has had to fire, on an average, twenty-five times for each bird, and has spent thirty-six days in the work.

STRONG-MINDED women to the number of thirteen were in attendance at the Crittenden-Fair homicide trial, in San Francisco one day last week. One of them was unable to find a vacant chair, and seated herself without ceremony on the arm of one occupied by a gentleman, who preferred to remain seated himself. Gradually she wedged herself between the arm and the gentleman, until he finally yielded to the pressing invitation, and got up.

A YOUNG lady in Versailles, Ky., was saved by her chignon from having her brains dashed out the other day, when she fell from a third story window; whether the chignon protected the brains that were actually there, or whether people who wear chignons haven't much brains to be dashed out, is not quite settled to the satisfaction of the neighborhood.

AN exchange tells that some workmen, while tearing away a building in Muscatine, a few days since, brought to light a peck of shoe pegs which had evidently been stolen and secreted by the rats, in mistake for oats, when the room was occupied as a leather store, several years ago. Rather dry living those rats must have had, if they depended on those pegs for subsistence. They must have pegged out in a short time.

FIFTEEN years ago, a young lady of Cincinnati, while visiting a friend in New York, left her finger rings upon her washstand, and not hearing from her friend relative thereto, inferred that the chambermaid had appropriated them. Last week the Cincinnati lady received a letter from an old bachelor uncle, enclosing a letter fifteen years old, written by her New York friend, containing the missing rings. The letter had been entrusted to the uncle, and he had put it in his pocket, and from that receptacle it passed into a mass of old papers, where it had slept quietly ever since.

PEOPLE who have just visited Paris in the interest of the *modistes*, report that city a complete desert as regards the fashionable world; all the aristocracy, as well as the *artistes des modes*, left Paris before the siege commenced, and they are hardly likely to return for some time, owing to the dread of civil war and revolution. Not a single novelty in dress, mantle, bonnet, or any other article of fashion, has been produced during the whole time of the siege. No fashion plates have been published, or will be probably for some time; for the magazines have ceased publication, and the workmen engaged in producing them have all been drafted into the National Guard.

MASSACHUSETTS papers say that Abner H. Wentzell, formerly Principal of the high school in Marlboro, and for two years a practicing lawyer in that town, driven to insanity by slanderous stories respecting himself, made an attempt a week ago to commit suicide. He first emptied the six barrels of a revolver into his breast; then deliberately reloaded and fired another shot just under the ribs on the left side. Finding all these ineffectual, he next fired into his right ear; then behind the ear, and lastly just over the ear. At this point he became insensible, and fell to the ground, where he was almost immediately found by his family. All the ten bullets are now in his body. Three of them are supposed to be imbedded in the brain, while the other seven are somewhat in the vicinity of his heart, and at last accounts he was still alive.

# Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
165 Wood Street, Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 29, 1871.


FROM the way in which the prominent Radicals in Ohio decline the nomination for Governor, it would seem that they do not have much faith in an election. A dozen at least have already refused to let their names go before the nominating convention.

WE presume that the thing is entirely settled now, since FORNEY has put GRANT in re-nomination for the Presidency. A few months ago FORNEY was busily engaged in a couple of daily newspapers in showing that GRANT was unfit to be President for even one term much less two, but ULYSSES improved the Colonel's eye-sight with a pair of Collector's spectacles, and now the redoubtable "Dead Duck" is enabled to see the Kasier in all his immense proportions. A full stomach vastly improves the eye-sight.

PEOPLE who want to get an insight, in advance, into the way that GRANT will conduct the Presidential election under the force bill should carefully study the present Presidential campaign in the neighboring Republic of Mexico. They have been practicing for years in that country upon the idea that the people are too dishonest to be entrusted with the ballot unless they exercise it under the immediate supervision of the military. The result is that a civil war continually rages in Mexico. The Radical leaders propose to bring the United States up to the same standard.

THE Republican leaders, instead of answering the indictment drawn up against the party, or meeting the charges of mismanagement of public affairs, and wrongs without number inflicted whilst in power, content themselves by asserting what the Democratic party means to do when it gets into power. The Republican party is on trial, and must answer or go down. It will not satisfy the people, or divert their attention from the real issue by pleading that the Democratic party might do dreadful things in the future.

GARIBALDI recommends his fellow murderers in Paris, to find another WASHINGTON, to whom should be entrusted the supreme control of affairs. WASHINGTONS are rather scarce. We have GRANT, who is called the Father of his Country, because we presume he never told a lie, but he is at present busily engaged in restoring peace, which he thinks he can accomplish, if he is elected for four years more, after that, he might be spared. We can assure the GARIBALDI roughs, he is the only genuine second WASHINGTON alive.

THE Hon. MILES HUMPHRIES is a cunning worker. He has been using his screening arrangements, and his *quasi* candidacy for Auditor General, to quite a different purpose than most people have supposed. He is of opinion that Allegheny county ought to send two *good* Senators this fall, and he is just the man to make one of them. There is a ring inside of the ring that don't like MILES, and he has been circumventing them by going Senateward through the coal regions and the Auditor General's office.

WE have a cotemporary which modestly says that "it is in the habit of dealing so frankly with its readers that they require no proof to back up its assertions" but accept them all as unhesitatingly as though they were the utterances of the Delphic oracle. Two or three months ago it "frankly" contended that certain excerpts from the Book of JOB were from the writings of SHAKSPEARE, to the holy horror of the religious press of the country, and it was only after a great deal of argument that it was brought to acknowledge that it was a little too "frank" in its statements.

IT is hard to understand what conceivable purpose GRANT had in view, when he stated in his Indianapolis speech that he did not intend to go to Indianapolis until he accidentally met Senator MORTON in Pittsburgh. The statement is a very clumsy attempt at misrepresentation. GRANT did not "meet" MORTON at all in Pittsburgh. They traveled together in palace cars from Baltimore, and made a pretense of accidental meeting here. The whole thing was a little job put up like the serenade at Washington, where MORTON got off his balderdash speech.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE summed up the legal tender question in the following words, when he thought he was the mouthpiece of the court of last resort and final decision, a little over a year ago.

No one probably could be found to contend that an act enforcing the acceptance of fifty or seventy-five acres of land, in satisfaction of a contract to convey a hundred, would *not* come within the prohibition against arbitrary privation of property. We confess ourselves unable to perceive any solid distinction between such an act and an act compelling all citizens to accept, in satisfaction of all contracts for money, half, or three-quarters, or any other proportion than the whole of the value actually due according to their terms. It is difficult to conceive what act would "take private property without process of law," if such an act would not.

### PICTURES BY HOME ARTISTS.

Now and then our home artists, in the political line, unconsciously to themselves no doubt, draw tolerably life like pictures. The *Gazette* and *Dispatch* in their issues yesterday, choosing different branches of the same subject, give one a pretty fair idea of the status of "the party of great moral ideas." The *Gazette* has the following concerning the closing scenes of Congress:

Congress has adjourned. The Senate decently and quietly—the House in a scene disgraceful to any body of men. The fall of the Speaker's gavel was amidst a heated and violent personal discussion, cutting off further debate, and saving the country from the shame of any further disgrace. Nor do we think that those only who participated in the discussion were censurable. The House, as a body, seemed to enjoy the sight of men calling each other liars, and perjurers, thieves and villains. Surely such language could have been checked, and that it was not, reflects discredit on every member who was present. We are heartily tired and sick of these things. A personal explanation in almost every instance means personal vituperation, and he that can scold the most fares the best. If members have no regard for their own self-respect, they should at least remember they represent gentlemen, and ought to come as near the requirements as their natures will possibly allow.

It will be borne in mind that these truthful and highly complimentary remarks are made concerning the Radical leader of the House of Representatives, BEN BUTLER whose utterances and partisan zeal, the *Gazette* is wont to set up against the Constitution and the liberties of the people. There is no length of proscription, despotism and centraliza to which BUTLER proposes to go, in which he is not actively seconded by our cotemporary.

The *Gazette*, well knows that this indecent and obscene national blackguard is the oracle of its political faith, and that whatever he lays down as the rule of policy, it blindly follows without once stopping to reason about it. The scene in the House was "disgraceful," but it was only the usual Radical way of doing things, and brought about, by the chief Radical of the body. Mr. BUTLER not only proved himself a dirty blackguard but a common liar—for after having solemnly assured members that if he was permitted to make a personal explanation he would not indulge in personal vituperation, and after having been granted the privilege, he at once uncorked the vials of his personal abuse upon a member of the Senate, who was not entitled to defend himself upon the floor of the House; playing the cowardly poltroon that he is, and outraging every sense of decency and propriety.

And yet the same Congressional blackguard and self-convicted liar, is the fountain head of Radical faith and doctrine, and the source from which the *Gazette* draws its political inspiration and hurls its clumsy libels at the Democratic party. The *Gazette's* picture shows that a man wholly destitute of decency and principle, with whom gentlemen refuse to associate, is the man who leads the Radical party and fulminates its creeds.

Not less highly colored is the *Dispatch's* picture of the honesty of Radical leaders. In speaking of the New Hampshire Legislature it says:

It is evident that the "Democrats" of New Hampshire come into power, such as it is, in an extremely hungry condition. They have already held a caucus, and nominated a long list of State officers to be elected by the Legislature from Speaker of the House to Judges of the Courts. They will be dreadfully disappointed if the expected feast should turn out no better than a prolongation of the old fast; but it is barely possible that they may not have a majority in the Legislature after all, unless certain members elected as Republicans should turn out to be of the Winans sort, and even in such case there might be more willingness on one side to sell than ability on the other side to buy.

It is a noticeable feature in Radical journals that they intuitively, as it were, designate Legislatures in which political prostitutes can be bought for hire, and that they invariably proclaim that these prostitutes belong to the Radical party. Our cotemporary is not wise beyond his generation in making this discovery, for the history of the last ten years demonstrates the fact that Radical legislators and officials, especially members of Congress, are men of the most easy virtue, and stand in the market like so many oysters waiting to be bought for a price. They do not care particularly for what purpose they are purchased, so they receive their price. They will sell out to a railroad corporation, a private land thief, a scoundrelly postal swindler, or in fact, to anybody who wants to buy them.

Radical journals do not consider any Legislature reliable where the Radical majority is small—and why? Because they know that corruption is so wide spread in among the leaders of the party, that that majority can be bought up at so much per head, just so sure as anybody bids for them.

Radical newspapers, however, libel the Democratic party, when they charge it with making purchases. Because Radical palms itch continually for a bribe, it does not follow that the Democrats want to buy or are in the habit of buying. It does not follow that men are unchaste because trulls solicit on the streets, nor does it follow that the Democratic party is corrupt, because Radical officials offer to sell themselves. And yet our two cotemporaries, after presenting these two pictures to their readers, insist that the same corrupt leaders of the Radical party shall be continued in power. Was inconsistency ever more glaring?

The *Gazette* has a labored article to prove that the sixth section of the force bill is not despotic and unjust. The fact that it is almost literally copied from one of the most tyrannical acts of British oppression toward Ireland, ought to be conclusive evidence on that subject.

### WHO IS THE FAVORITE SON.

The New York *Herald* having no consistency to outrage in a party sense, undertakes to give advice to all sides. After making the proper selection for the Presidency for the Republican party, upon a satisfactory platform, which is certain of success if adopted, it immediately proceeds to instruct the Democracy who to nominate and what to say, to knock the Republicans higher than a kite. Its latest effort in this line is to the effect that Pennsylvania is so important in the Presidential fight that some one of her citizens should he chosen. Gen, HANCOCK and Judge THOMPSON, appear to monopolize the ground in the *Herald's* opinion, of the availables. Of the latter it says;

Perhaps the best and most popular Pennsylvanian, and the one having a good chance to carry the State for the Democrats, is Judge THOMPSON, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He is a gentleman of high character and standing, eminent as a lawyer and judge, has served three terms in Congress, was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, has been several times in the State Legislature and was at one time Speaker of that Legislature, besides having occupied other prominent public positions. If the old debatable ground of Pennsylvania is necessary to be carried to secure the Presidential election for the Democrats, Judge THOMPSON, or some other good and popular man from that State—if such can be found—should be nominated.

### THE COLORED REPUBLICANS,

While we make no pretense that THE POST is the organ of the colored people of this city, we are inclined to see them receive justice at the hands of the Radical ring of the city, who are trying to use them to elevate certain of its members to positions of honor and trust, for certain it is they receive no kind of justice at the hands of the Radical press. Our colored citizens naturally look to those journals for a record of their herculean labors in trying to hatch a septangular amendment to that body of wisdom known as the City Executive Committee. But they are regularly doomed to disappointment. They carefully report what does not happen.

But we propose to look at this matter in another light. The high-bred Anglo-Saxons of the Radical City Committee exhibit an unbecoming spirit of caste and discrimination in this business. The "man and brother" is not permitted to mingle freely and enjoy his immunities and rights as the equal of the white Radical. As for instance, the ring sometime ago met and appointed a City Committee neither inviting or permitting the colored brother to participate therein. Afterward, as a sort of a favor, the Chairman of the Committee issued an ukase permitting the colored voters, as a *favor*, to meet in an out-of-the-way place and elect a sub-committee of seven, to be tacked on as a tail to the ring kite. As though this spirit of caste and discrimination was not a sufficient insult to the sensitive natures of the colored people, the Chairman of the City Committee, without any shadow of right whatever, goes to the meetings of the colored voters, usurps the chairmanship, and backed by a few more members of the ring, prevents the colored men from conducting their own domestic affairs in their own way, telling them what they shall and what they shall not do, and finally threatens them with the unfavorable action of the white committee, if they dare to interpose any objections.

The white Radicals met and determined how many men *they* would have on the Committee, without consulting the colored Radicals, but when the colored people met to select *their* members, the managers of the ring thrust themselves upon the assembly, control its action, and when the proscribed race propose the names of fourteen members of the committee, the Anglo-Saxon imperator tells them flatly that they do not understand their business, and that they are only entitled to *seven* members. Nor is it certain that they are even to have that number, as Chairman BUTLER, in answer to the humble enquiry of a colored voter as to whether the action of last Monday night was final, informed him that it all depended upon the action of the white members of the Committee,—if they felt inclined to accept the appointments, all right, if not, the colored voters might go hang.

We notice, also, a strong disposition to choke down any spirit of independence, which we are credibly informed was done by the white interlopers at the meeting on Monday night. One dusky voter arose to explain, holding in his hand a copy of THE POST. He was not permitted to explain, and received a raking fire for speaking of rings. All this hooting and howling, however, we can assure the colored people, does not disprove the existence of a ring among the white Radical office seekers, which proposes to use them. If they open their eyes to the true state of the case, they are to be scared by being told that they are aiding the Ku Klux. This will hardly win with the more intelligent. They cannot fail to see the insult that has been put upon them, by men professing to recognize them as social and political equals. They are refused participation in the meetings of the white Radicals, and when granted the beggarly privilege of holding a meeting of their own, "Boss" BUTLER takes the reins and rules everything out of order that does not suit the city ring—so in the end the colored voters do not even have the poor privilege of sitting on back seats without being molested. The *Gazette* and *Dispatch*, in their reports turn the meeting into ridicule, while professing to respect the colored element. The first colored committee was obnoxious to the city ring and that is the reason a supplementary meeting was called. We do not find the name of GRANVILLE L. WOODSON on the new committee. It was understood that he would not fraternize with the ring—and so with others. WEIR and PECK and the leading colored men of the city are ignored, simply because it was known that they would not submit to the ring "Boss" but would stand up for their own rights.

The colored people see how unfortunate they are in not having an organ. There is no paper to advocate their claims. The *Gazette* and *Dispatch* openly ridicule them by publishing absurd reports about their meetings and they are really compelled to rely on THE POST for a fair statement of their case, when it distinctly claims not to be their organ. But this is only the alphabet of the political lesson they are destined to learn As soon as the Radical leaders learn that they cannot use them as they please, they will spurn them out of their presence.

### THE RADICAL PLATFORM.

To sum up the Radical platform from all the mass of rubbish and stuff fulminated by MORTON, BUTLER, GRANT, SHERMAN and the Radical leaders, it may be thus given, with a touch of the classics.

Do no tibi et concedo
Virtutem et puissantiam;
1. Lieandi.
2. Kukluxandi.
3. Robbandi.
4. Pillageandi.
5. Stealandi.
6. Cheatandi.
7. Et Swindlandi.

Impune per totam istam viam.

With such a platform they ought to be able to make Rome howl, if, indeed, its leathern lungs are not already cracked.

### MR. PENDLETON'S ANTECEDENTS.

The New York *Sun*, in an article upon Presidential candidates, says that "Mr. GEORGE H. PENDLETON is an Ohio man, of Virginia antecedents," and that he is forty years old. He was born in Cincinnati in 1825, and is, therefore, forty-six years of age. His father was born in Savannah, Georgia, but his youth was spent in New York until he went to Cincinnati about fifty years of age. His mother was a Cincinnati lady, a daughter of one of the earliest pioneers. His antecedents are more connected with New York than Virginia. His grandfather on the paternal side was a distinguished citizen of New York, and acted as the second of the celebrated ALEXANDER HAMILTON in his fatal duel with AARON BURR. He was a distinguished officer of the Revolution, and was attached to the staff of that greatest of Continental Generals, with the exception of WASHINGTON. We allude to NATHANIEL GREENE, of Rhode Island, for whom the father of GEORGE H. PENDLETON was named.

REV. "DADDY" CAIN, the negro editor of the *Missionary Record*, published at Charleston, S. C., repudiates the Radical party. "Daddy" is a powerful leader among his people in the State. He says in his paper:

The Republican party started out well. I was much encouraged for my race and party, but a set of men have now got hold of it are who are bringing disgrace upon it and running it for their own benefit. In no State of the Union is the Republican party in such odium as in South Carolina. The Legislature is ignorant and corrupt. Good men have been thrust aside to make room for plunderers. Many of the so-called carpet-baggers among us are of the worst sort, and bad men cannot be got out of office until the whole Republican party in the State goes overboard and the Democracy come to power. There never was a party that had a better chance to do good than ours, never; never was one that done worse.

X, OF THE Baltimore *Gazette*, says one would naturally suppose that after the passage of the Ku Klux bill any *examination* into the condition of the South would be superfluous. A joint committee was raised by both Houses to hunt up some sort of testimony upon which to *base* legislation. Congress, however, saw proper to legislate first, and then send out suborners to pick up lying evidence to excuse it. I doubt if such a broad farce was ever enacted in a low priced theatre. Yet it is to be played out. The committee has had a meeting, has organized, and proposes to proceed, with sober faces, to discharge their farcical duties.

IT IS CUSTOMARY for the President of the United States to remain in Washington at the adjournment of Congress, and give at least the time of one week to Senators and Representatives who desire to consult him about the public business before leaving for their homes. GRANT, not wishing to be interfered with by Congressmen in relation to appointments dodged off to Indiana with MORTON. Many Senators and Representatives express the greatest amount of indignation at the Dictator's conduct.

A MOST wonderful case of stigmata has occurred lately in Belgium, and been described with great minuteness by Dr. DAY in *Macmillan's Magazine*. The stigma, it will be remembered, is the theological name for the blood effusion with which Christ was afflicted before his crucifixion. This girl, it seems, though of healthy parentage and of previously good health, was afflicted with a similar effusion, accompanied by ecstatic fits. The case is one of the most remarkable on record.

A NEGRO national convention is called to meet in St. Louis September 22. The purpose of the meeting is to adopt some particular day as a black Fourth of July, as the negroes in different localities are now observing different days in commemoration of their enfranchisement.

# GRANT'S FORCE BILL

## A Leading Republican Journal Gives its Views.

## WHAT THE PRESIDENT CAN DO!

## Imperialism or Civil War!!

## THE FALSE STEP MUST BE RETRACED!!

## The Act Must be Disowned!!!!

We earnestly desire the attention of our readers to the following testimony of the N. Y. *Evening Post*. It is the reiteration of the protestations of Democrats from a fair Republican stand point. We do not endorse the assumption that "Gen. Grant is too faithful and too pure to desire the possession of the power this infamous measure would clothe him with." We believe the danger is too imminent in that direction to be disregarded, but outside of this, the solemn words of warning contained in this article should attract attention:

This centralization of the authority which has hitherto belonged to the municipal governments is accompanied with a centralization in the national executive of powers which have hitherto had no existence at all. The President is charged with the execution of the local laws for the preservation of civil order; and authorized, whenever, in his judgment, these laws are not administered by the States, to use the military power of the United States to enforce them. He may at any time, and without any evidence of an emergency requiring such action except his own opinion, depose a State government, declaring it a rebellion against the United States, and disperse or imprison its members, suspending, at the same time, the civil remedies which persons wronged by his action might have under the writ of *habeas corpus*. The war-making power, which the Constitution expressly reserves to Congress, is thus given to the President alone; and the power to suspend the *habeas corpus*, which the Constitution forbids to any and all branches of the government, except in public peril from invasion or rebellion, is given to the President upon any occasion when, in his judgment, the conviction of certain classes of offenders shall in any district become impracticable.

It cannot be disguised that the passage of this bill makes a crisis in the political history of the nation; a crisis which calls for all the wisdom of a great people to meet it properly. In any other country than our own it would inevitably lead either to a centralized imperialism or to civil war. It is only among a people long habituated to freedom and to respect for law, that rulers could be found to hold such powers, even for a week, without danger to liberty. In other nations, with such a grant of power as this, a strong executive would strike for absolute sovereignty, and a weak one would quickly be led by ambitious advisers to do the same. Here we are safe against such a danger. The present President, whatever mistakes in statesmanship he may have made, is an honest patriot; and that usurpation which General Grant is too faithful and too pure to desire, even a reckless and corrupt man in his place would be too prudent to attempt. The habit of freedom has destroyed among our people the material of which slaves are made, and no sudden seizure of absolute power is to be feared here.

The danger, however, is no less real, and scarcely less serious, than if we had an imitator of Napoleon at the head of the nation and the army. If this act be enforced, and if it succeed in the work proposed by it, every barrier which the Constitution holds up against the encroachment of the central upon the local governments is broken. Reverence for the fundamental law will disappear, and all the checks and forms of political controversy. No man can foresee what the next step towards centralization may be, but every one may confidently predict that constitutional limitation or prohibition may be permitted by any political party in control of the national government to defeat its ends, or so protect municipal privileges against it. The local rights of persons and of property, the local conflicts of corporations, the whole system of local laws, with the controversies they involve and the passions they excite, will become elements of national politics; and the very organization of society throughout the land will become the stake of national party struggles. The absolute centralization of our government, and the destruction of the federal system, must soon follow, with civil war and disunion as the only alternative.

The false step must be retraced. The act must be disowned by the nation. But it is with regret and remonstrance that patriotic citizens will hear the exhortations already uttered in some quarters to meet it by violence and disorder. The Constitution, which has been outraged by passing this bill, provides the means for its own vindication. On the first test case which can be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, it will doubtless be found and declared, in a way which fanaticism itself will heed, that Congress cannot abolish the States and repeal the Constitution. Even should it be impossible to obtain such a judgment before the next meeting of Congress, yet the act will ere then have been studied by the people; and public opinion will demand imperatively that it be removed from the statute book. By such means only can usurpation, under the forms of law, be met in a manner worthy of the nation, and the means, we are confident, are adequate to the end.

### THE BORDER RAID BILL.

TO AUTHORIZE THE LIQUIDATION OF DAMAGES SUSTAINED BY CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE LATE REBELLION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the claims of the citizens of the counties of York, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Perry, for extraordinary losses sustained during the rebellion, as adjudicated by the several acts of Assembly, approved sixteenth April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, twenty-second April, Anno Donini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, fifteenth February, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and ninth April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, to be subjected to a careful revision by two Commissioners in the county of York, two in the county of Franklin, two in the county of Adams, two in the counties of Cumberland and Perry, and two in the counties of Fulton and Bedford, to be appointed by the Courts of Common Pleas of said several counties, and the Governor shall appoint competent counsel to represent the government in the revision of said claims before the several Commissions, and said Commissions shall re-examine and re-adjudicate all of said claims, and may reject or diminish any now on file, as equity may require, but not increase the amount of any excepting the claim of the German Reformed church, represented by S. R. Fisher, and company, which shall be equitably adjusted, and any claims which may have been assigned or transferred by the original claimant, the assignee or present owner of the same shall be required to make satisfactory proof of the amount actually paid for the claim, and the amount so paid shall be awarded, and no more, and if any owner of an assigned claim shall fail to make such proof satisfactorily, the claim shall be rejected, and as said Commissioners re-adjudicate said claim, they shall endorse their approval thereon for the amount allowed and return the claims to the Auditor General.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Governor and State Treasurer to issue to each claimant whose claim shall be approved, as hereinbefore provided, or as to his or her, or their proper representative, a certificate or certificates to the amount allowed on such claims in the following form:——Commonwealth of Pennsylvania——Certificate of registered claim for war damages——This is to certify that——has on file in the office of the Auditor General, a duly approved and registered claim for the sum of——dollars payable to——or bearer, as provided by the act entitled "An act to authorize the liquidation of damages sustained by citizens of Pennsylvania during the late rebellion," Approved ——, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and six per centum interest, payable to the bearer of this certificate semi-annually, on the first days of July and January of each year, at the Treasury of the State, as provided by the aforesaid act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and the seal of the State, this, —— day of ——, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

Which certificates shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned and registered by the Auditor General, and be exempt from all taxes except those imposed by the laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer, upon the passage of this act, to appropriate the sum of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and said Treasurer shall annually hereafter, until the certificates aforesaid shall be paid by the United States, appropriate a like sum, or so much thereof, as may be necessary to pay the interest on the certificates hereinbefore authorized, and the necessary expenses thereof, to a special fund, to be designated as the fund for the liquidation of war damages, and out of said fund the State Treasurer shall pay the interest on said certificates from the first day of January, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, semi-annually, on the first days of July and January of each year, at the rate of six per centum per annum, to the holders of said certificates, and receive receipts therefor, and file the same in his office.

SEC. 4. The State of Pennsylvania shall, upon the acceptance of the certificates by the claimants, become the owner of said claims, and it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to demand the payment of the same by the general government, for the use and benefit of the State, and also the payment of the five hundred thousand dollars, with the accrued interest thereon, paid by the State on said claims, under the act approved the fifteenth of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the interest paid on said certificates, and to select such agents for the purpose as may be deemed necessary, and upon payment of part, or all of said claims, by the general government, the money so received shall be appropriated by the Governor to the fund for the liquidation of war damages, and be applied first to the payment of the outstanding certificates, and, next to the claim of the State, for the money advanced on said claims. If the State shall receive from the general government at any time, on account of said claims, an amount insufficient to redeem all of said certificates, the State Treasurer shall advertise, for twenty days, for proposals for the redemption of the amount of certificates the fund for the liquidation of war damages can redeem, and accept the lowest proposals for the same, but none shall be redeemed above par, and if the State shall receive at any time from the general government a sufficient amount to redeem all of said certificates at par, the State Treasurer shall give thirty days' notice of his purpose to redeem them, and at the expiration of thirty days interest on all of said certificates shall cease. *Provided*, That the aggregate amount of said certificates to be issued for said claims shall not exceed the sum of two millions eight hundred thousand dollars.

### THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

**Official Vote of the Last Gubernatorial Election by Counties—The Majority of English over all, Twelve.**

The Hartford *Times* publishes the following table of the official vote for Governor this month, compared with the vote of 1870. It must be remembered that the vote will be canvassed finally by the Legislature when it meets in May, and that as it is Radical in politics an attempt may be made to count English out.

| | 1870. | | 1871. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | English | Jewell. | English. | Jewell. |
| Hartford Co. | 9,164 | 9,080 | 9,748 | 9,712 |
| New Haven Co. | 11,279 | 8,893 | 11,801 | 10,299 |
| New London Co. | 4,581 | 5,240 | 5,174 | 5,062 |
| Fairfield Co. | 7,783 | 7,151 | 8,499 | 7,880 |
| Windham Co. | 2,030 | 3,366 | 2,209 | 3,615 |
| Litchfield Co. | 4,688 | 4,393 | 5,134 | 4,820 |
| Middlesex Co. | 2,754 | 2,954 | 2,924 | 3,139 |
| Tolland Co. | 1,849 | 2,228 | 2,001 | 2,268 |
| Total | 44,128 | 43,285 | 47,490 | 47,450 |

VOTE BY COUNTIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| James E. English | 47,940 | |
| J. F. and J. English | | 6—47,490 |
| Marshall Jewell | | 47,473 |
| English's plurality | | 23 |
| Total scattering | | 11 |
| Clear majority for English | | 12 |

The total vote of the State is 94,980.

HARTFORD, April 23.—The canvassers have given a certificate of election to Congressman Kellogg, of the Second District, over Kendrick's protest. The pluralities of the several candidates for Congress are as follows:

First District.—Strong (Rep.) 265.
Second District.—Kellogg (Rep.) 49.
Third District.—Starkweather (Rep.) 1,507.
Fourth District.—Barnum (Dem.) 1,184.

CROWDS of women assemble in Paris and pretend they are about to march toward Versailles, in order to throw themselves between the combatants. The women are invited to come forward, with children in arms, and stand in front of the National Guards, so that the soldiers of Versailles may not dare to fire on them. Their heroism is much applauded.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## LEGISLATURE.

Spial Telegram to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 24.

**SENATE.**

Mr. PETRIKEN introduced a bill prohibiting a change of text books in the Common Schools more than once in three ears.

Mr. DECHERT introduced one regulating the sale of clams and oysters in Pennsylvania, making it unlawful to bring into this State any clams or oysters in July and August, under a fine of one hundred dollars and imprisonment of six months, and requiring a yearly license from the City or County Treasurer, at one thousand dollars to sell clams and oysters, which must be sold by count. This is intended as a retaliation upon the offensive legislation by the New Jersey authorities.

The Border Damage bill was made the special order for to-morrow evening.

The House meets to-morrow.

The Senate will probably take up the private calander of nearly one thousand bills to-morrow.

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, April 25, 1871.

**SENATE.**

**Order of Business.**

Two hours were occupied in discussing how bills on the private calendars now in order should be considered, whether in their order on the lists or on call, and finally the Democratic majority decided that only the Senate bills should be considered on call, which still locks up the House bills.

The following bills were introduced:

**Coke Supply.**

By Mr. ANDERSON—Incorporating the Coke Gas Company of Pittsburgh, for the supply of Allegheny county, not intended as a rival of the general supply, but for manufacturing establishments on a new plan, with a capital of $25,000.

**Terms of County Treasurer.**

By Mr. RANDALL—Making the terms of county treasurers three years, and extending the terms of the present treasurers three years.

**Jury Lists.**

By Mr. KERR—Authorizing the Commissioners of Butler county to publish lists of jurors.

**Final Adjournment.**

By Mr. WHITE—Providing for final adjournment on May 10th, which the Senate refused to read a second time by a vote of fourteen to eighteen.

**New Brighton Water Works.**

The bill enabling New Brighton to establish water works passed.

**School Beggars.**

The bill authorizing the Central School Board to borrow fifty thousand dollars, passed.

**Fifth Avenue Bridge.**

The bill originating in the Senate, incorporating the New Market Bridge Company of Pittsburgh was called up under the rule, by Mr. ANDERSON, who changed the title and amended the bill to the Fifth Avenue Bridge Company, the latter having passed the House, and it passed finally as amended.

The following Senate bills passed:

**Allegheny City Country Roads.**

Allowing Allegheny city to purchase any turnpike or plank road within her boundaries.

**Ferry at Freedom.**

Establishing a ferry over the Ohio at Freedom.

**Animal Losses by Railroads.**

Securing farmers and others against losses of horses, cattle, &c., by railroads in Beaver county.

About fifty Senate private bills passed.

**Border Raid Claims.**

The majority report of the special committee on Border Claims was again read.

Mr. WHITE presented the minority report, signed by himself against the bill.

Mr. DUNCAN opened the discussion for the bill.

Mr. WHITE spoke against the bill and offered a substitute for the revision of claims and the submission of the same by the Governor to the general government for payment, which was lost—yeas, 12; nays, 20.

The bill then passed the second reading—yeas, 18; nays, 14.

This bill provides for a careful revision of claims by two Commissioners in York, two in Franklin, two in Adams, two in Cumberland and Perry, and two in Fulton and Bedford, to be appointed by the Common Pleas Court, the Governor appointing competent counsel to represent the Commonwealth. When the Governor and State Treasurer shall sign and issue certificates of indebtedness, countersigned by the Auditor General, and exempt from all taxation except United States, the State Treasurer shall annually appropriate one hundred and seventy thousand dollars to pay the interest on these certificates until liquidated by the general government, the whole amount not to exceed two million eight hundred thousand dollars.

**HOUSE.**

**Consolidation Gas Company.**

The bill incorporating the Pittsburg Consolidation Gas Company was reported favorably.

**Alderman Taylor.**

The bill allowing James Taylor, Alderman of Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, to reside out of the ward passed.

**Hillsdale Borough.**

Mr. PUTNEY objected to the bill incorporating Hillsdale Borough, Allegheny.

**The Park Bill.**

The Pittsburgh Public Park bill passed its first reading.

The following House bills passed:

**Oil Inspectors.**

Authorizing the Governor to appoint a Gauger and Inspector of crude and refined petroleum in Clarion and Armstrong counties, each.

Supplement relative to the police district of Robinson township.

**Central School Board.**

Mr. TAYLOR had passed the Senate bill for authorizing the Central School Board to borrow fifty thousand dollars.

**Grain and Seed Inspector.**

Mr. ROBB opposed the bill for an Inspector of Grain and Seeds in Allegheny county, which was defeated.

**Pittsburgh and Economy Railroad.**

Mr. McATEE opposed, and Messrs. WHITE and WARNER favored the bill incorporating the Pittsburgh and Economy Railroad Company, which passed by a vote of 46 to 38.

**Bituminous Regions.**

Messrs. FULTON and McCONNELL opposed Mr. Humphrey's bill relative to screens, weight and measurement of bituminous coal, which was sustained by Messrs. Humphreys, White and Schnatterly, and passed its first reading. S.

[Special Telegram to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, April 26, 1871.

**Projected Removal of the Fort Pitt Works.**

A project is on foot to remove the Knapp Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry from Pittsburgh to Chester on the Delaware. Major Knapp is here negotiating with parties for that purpose and it is believed has the offer of a large tract of land for their buildings. A charter for the Chester Company is in the hands of a member.

Creighton, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is here looking after the Western interests of that Company. S.

[Special Telegram to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, April 26, 1871.

**SENATE.**

The following bills were introduced:

**A New Railroad.**

By Mr. WHITE—Incorporating the Conemaugh and Susquehannah Railroad Company.

**Jurisdiction of Courts.**

By Mr. DECHERT—Supplementary to the act relative to the Jurisdiction of Courts, approved June 16, 1836. The bill gives the Supreme Court and Common Pleas jurisdiction in equity in all cases involving title to ground rents devised, where the validity of a will is disputed, proceedings to be commenced within five years from the time of probate, or within two years from the passage of this act.

Mr. BILLINGFELT offered a resolution instructing the Railroad Committee to report a bill fixing the maximum rates of freight and fare to be charged by railroad companies.

After considerable discussion, a motion to postpone was lost by a vote of 15 to 17.

Mr. DAVIS amended the resolution by instructing the committee to report immediately any such bill introduced by any Senator, when it passed.

**Office of State Treasurer.**

The Joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution making the office of State Treasurer elective, passed.

**Judicial Pensions.**

The bill for Judicial Pensions was indefinitely postponed.

**Clandestine Marriages.**

Mr. RUTAN'S bill relative to Clandestine marriages, giving clergymen power to demand an affidavit as to age and consent of parents was defeated by a vote of fifteen to eighteen.

But subsequently on motion of Mr. BROOKE it was reconsidered and postponed.

**City School Superintendent.**

The bill, authorizing the election of City School Superintendents in cities and boroughs embracing a population of seven thousand, passed.

**Spring Elections.**

The bill from the House restoring Spring Elections were defeated by the Democratic majority, on the ground that a similar bill is in the Conference Committee.

**Congressional Elections.**

The bill changing time of Congressional election was defeated.

**The Border Claim Bill**

was the special order again to-night, and debate upon its final passage was continued to a late hour.

**HOUSE.**

The following bills were introduced:

**Bureau of Insurance.**

By Mr. JOSEPHS—Establishing an insurance department in accordance with the Governor's recommendation, the Governor to appoint.

**Final Adjournment.**

By Mr. WHITE—The joint resolution for final adjournment, May 10th, which passed the first reading by a vote of 60 to 32, but the House refused to suspend the rule to read it a second time by a vote of 50 to 46, it requiring two-thirds.

**Philadelphia Registry Bill**

Mr. JOSEPHS moved to discharge the committee from the House amendment to the Philadelphia Registry bill, alleging that the Republicans long ago had agreed to report the first two sections giving the Democrats the right to elect their own election officers, and authorizing the opening of returns before the Court of Common Pleas; but they went back on their promise by reporting the Senate bill negatively.

Two hours of partisan discussion followed, after which matters were compromised by recommitting the Senate bill for amendment—ayes, 52; noes, 44.

All the Democrats voted No, together with Messrs. Elliott, Miller, Smith, of Philadelphia, Hogan, Mann, Reyburn, Johnson and Keech, Republicans.

**Pittsburgh Park Bill Passed.**

The following House bills passed finally and went to the Senate:

Pittsburgh Public Park bill.

Authorizing the Governor to appoint gaugers and inspectors of crude and refined petroleum in Clarion and Armstrong counties.

**Killed.**

The bill incorporating the Pittsburgh and Economy Railroad was killed on its second reading by a tie vote of 41 to 41.

**Knapp Fort Pitt Foundry.**

One of the Allegheny delegation has a bill ready for introduction incorporating the Knapp Fort Pitt foundry and authorizing a change of its location to Chester, Penna. S.

## RAILROADS.

**Reorganization of the Atlantic and Great Western.**

NEW YORK, April 26.—The *Times* financial article says: We understand that a new trust for reorganizing the unfortunate Atlantic and Great Western road, comprising Senator Thurman, of Ohio; Generals McClellan and Butler, and Duncan, of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., for whose use four hundred thousand pounds sterling was recently raised in London by English parties in the interest, have concluded the settlement with the Dutch holders of the first mortgages on the road, represented by Mr. Owell, of Amsterdam, and Consul Berlardger, of this city, under which settlement the latter came into about eight hundred thousand dollars cash for arrearages of the interest on about three millions bonds. The adjustment of the legal question embraced in the foreclosure of a mortgage on the Ohio division, which was being rapidly brought to a final issue, is also embraced in the settlement. An order of foreclosure on the New York division, embracing forty-nine miles, has been entered for the amount of the first and second bondholders. The proposed reorganization will embrace about sixty-five millions of dollars of the various bonds, debentures, stock and floating claims on the road.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Deschampes, the poet, died at Versailles on Sunday.

Daniel L. Miller, formerly President of the Erie Railroad, and wholesale druggist and petroleum operator, died at Riverton, New Jersey, last evening.

# THE COAL REGIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—A dispatch from Wilkesbarre says: Six collieries in this vicinity have gone to work—the Enterprise, Port Bowkley, Pleasant Valley, Warrior Run, Nottingham and Chauncey. There will be a meeting of the Wilkesbarre coal and iron companies this evening.

PHIDELPHIA, April 25.—A dispatch from Wilkesbarre says: The following proposition has been submitted by the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company to the Committee of Miners.

If the difficulty at No. 6 be first satisfactorially arranged the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company will resume work in their collieries on or before the first of May under the following conditions:

The men of your district, No. 12 Workingmen's Benevolent Association, shall pass the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we hereby adopt the decision of Hon. William Ewell, the umpire, made at Mauch Chunk, April 19th, as just and final between the men and the company, and hereby pledge ourselves to be governed by the same in all particulars.

*Resolved*, That a Standing Committee of six persons be chosen, three by the Company, and three by the men, to whom all questions as to wages or as to any and all other differences which may hereafter arise between the Company and the men, except such as are already settled by the decision of Judge Elwell, shall be submitted for settlement, a majority of whom shall make decisions, and in case said Committee shall be unable to decide by majority they shall choose a seventh man as umpire, whose decision shall be final and binding upon both parties.

*Resolved*, That hereafter if any difficulty, disagreement or dissatisfaction shall arise on the part either of the men or company, work at the collieries shall not on that account be suspended, but the men shall keep steadily at work and leave all differences to be settled by the Commonwealth, mentioned in the second resolution.

[Signed] CHARLES PARRISH, President.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 25.—At a meeting of miners, held here this afternoon, the proposition made by Parrish, President of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, was taken up and passed after striking out the words "as to wages," in the second resolution, which is not acceptable to Parrish.

MAUCH CHUNK, April 25.—The meeting of miners of the Lehigh Valley region, held here to-day, adjourned after refusing to submit their differences to arbitration.

ASHLAND, PA., April 25.—The operators' proposition was accepted by the miners of District No. 9, at a meeting held at Shenandoah City this evening.

## FRANCE.

**The Situation Before Paris—Algeria—Fort Charenton.**

VERSAILLES, April 26—via London, midnight—The firing of the siege guns was light to-day, and was directed mainly against forts Issy and Vanvres.

The weather continus misty.

There has been no movement on either side.

In the Assembly to-day Minister Picard announced that all the requisite measures have been taken to keep down the insurrection in Algeria.

**Alsace and Lorraine—Risky Spectators—Conscription—Military Items.**

NEW YORK, April 26.—A special correspondent telegraphed from Paris on Monday evening that the natives of Alsace and Lorraine here are exempt from military service on the production of a certificate of birth. They are thankful for the interference of the Prussians, which secures to them this exemption.

Crowds of people are on the heights of Montmarte, watching the artillery duel.

Notices have been served upon persons between nineteen and forty years of age, threatening court martial in each case if they do not march immediately to the rendezvous appointed.

Just now a company of the One-hundred-and-twelfth Battalion is summoned to disarm.

The Twelfth Battalion troops are disheartened, and refuse to go out.

This afternoon shells were falling in the avenue Friedland.

The avenues Des Ferries, Elysees and Josephine were swept by mitrailleuse, and the inhabitants and Nationals were flying in all directions, seeking shelter.

The barricades in the Rue Rivoli and Castiglione are being enlarged, and preparations are being made for a desperate resistance.

General Bergeret is at liberty.

**Fort D'Issy on the Point of Yielding.**

VERSAILLES, April 26.—Fort D'Issy replied but feebly yesterday to the fire of the batteries of the Versailles army at Mendon, Creteuil and Chatillon. It is thought the insurgents will soon evacuate the fort, as the incessant fire of the government batteries prevents a repair of the breaches already made in its walls. The army of the Assembly are establishing a pontoon bridge across the Seine at Puteaux and Neuilly.

**Paris in a State of Blockade.**

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch from Brussels says: The Railway Company has notified all its station-masters that the blockade of Paris commences at once and that the provisions destined for the French Capitol must be re-transmitted to their senders.

## CHINA.

**The Celestial Government Excluding Foreign Missions and Adopting Odious Measures—Causes for Christian Alarm.**

SHANGHAI, April 12.—via London, April 26.—Advics from Pekin state that the Imperial Government has made a demand upon the Foreign Ambassadors that all schools for the education of females shall be abolished, and that teaching to male subjects of the Empire of all doctrines opposed to those of Confucius be forbidden; that missionaries shall be considered Chinese subjects, and that in that capacity Ambassadors are also notified that the attendance of women upon religious service is one of the occasions for the recent massacres of foreigners, and that though the events cannot but be deplored by the Imperial Government, compensation for their commission is absolutely refused.

## AUSTRIA.

**The Reichsrath and Diets.**

VIENNA, April 25.—The Government has introduced a bill in the Reichsrath giving the Provincial Diets the right of the initiative of legislation.

PESTH, April 26.—The Lower House of the Austro-Hungarian Diet will close its session on the 17th of May.

**Financial and Commercial.**

LONDON, April 26.—Consols for money, 90⅝. Bonds firm: 5-20's 62, 90¼; do '65, 90; do '67, 92¼. 10-40's, 89½.

FRANFORT, April 26.—5-20s '62, 96⅞.

ANTWERP, April 26.—Petroleom 47½f.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Cotton very dull and steady; middling uplands at 7¼. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

## RURAL ECONOMY.

**Rules for Making Cheese—Meadow Fescue Grass—White Washing and Miscellaneous Hints to Farmers.**

RULES FOR PATRONS OF CHEESE FACTORIES.

Mr. T. G. Curtis, of the Utica Herald, recently presented a series of rules to be observed by the patrons of cheese factories. They may be summarized thus:

Cows should not be abused or worried, but treated kindly and gently.

Cows should not be starved or fed innutritious or unwholesome food, but should have an abundance of good food, and should have free access to salt.

Cows should have plenty of clean water to drink; not be compelled to drink stagnant water nor go long distances for water.

Cows should have ample shade in summer, and a warm, clean, well ventilated stable for winter, with opportunity for exercise.

Milking should be done in a cool place in summer, when the cow is standing quietly. The udder should be cleaned. Milk from a cow with a calf less than four days old should not be used, nor that from a cow suffering from any disease.

Cleanliness should be scrupulously observed about the stable and dairy-house.

Milk should be cooled and aired as soon as drawn from the cow, by placing it in contact with a cool surface, and exposing it in thin sheets to the air. It should be kept in covered cans only as short a time as is unavoidable, and should be protected from the rays of the sun.

Milk should not be watered.

Milk should not be skimmed, nor should the strippings be kept out.

Milk should not be adulterated in any way.

Milk drawn on Sunday should be kept at home for butter, that the cheese maker may rest or worship as the dictates of his own conscience directs.

MEADOW FESCUE GRASS.

A Missouri correspondent of the Country Gentleman says:

In regard to the "Meadow Fescue" as a standard grass, I can say that I have made it my leading mowing and grazing grass for the last twenty years, and am yearly increasing its culture. It is well adapted to all localities where Poa pratensis succeeds, and will succeed in soils too sandy for the latter; it has a fibrous root, and is propagated from seeds, and I think never thickens from creeping roots as Kentucky blue grass always does. As hay it has no superior, especially for horses and mules, greatly superior to Timothy, never binding the bowels as Timothy is inclined to do. The seed weighs twenty-five pounds per bushel, and requires about fifteen pounds per acre: sown in this latitude in any of the spring months with any of the small grains, it fills the earth immediately with a dense mass of strong, deep fibrous roots; and I consider it the best renovator of all the grasses, not even excepting the clover. Such has been my experience after a twenty years' trial, and why it is not generally introduced is strange to me.

WHITEWASHING.

Good whitewash, well applied to fences, rough siding, and the walls and ceilings of buildings, has a highly sanatary influence, as well as being in the highest degree preservative in its effects. To be durable, whitewash should be prepared in the following manner. Take the very best stone-lime, and slack it in a close tub, covered with cloth to preserve the steam. Salt—as much as can be dissolved in the water used for slacking and reducing the lime—should be applied, and the whole mass carefully strained and thickened with a small quantity of sand, the purer and finer the better. A few pounds of wheat flour mixed as paste may be added, and will give great durability to the mass, especially when applied to the exterior surface of buildings. With pure lime, properly slacked and mixed with twice its weight of fine sand and sifted wood-ashes, in equal proportions, almost any color may be made by the addition of pigments. Granite, slate, freestone and other shades may be imitated, and without any detriment to the durability of the wash. This covering is very often applied and with good effect, to underpinning, stone fences, roofs and walls of barns and other out-buildings.—Germantown Telegraph.

TO MAKE A MARE OWN HER COLT.

J. L., in the Rural New Yorker says: Take some milk from the mare and rub it on the colt's nose; then let the mare smell it, and she will own her colt at once. I knew this to be tried several years ago, and it worked like a charm. My father had a mare that would not own her colt, and, on consulting an old German neighbor, he told him of this remedy, and it brought the answer at once. It might not be successful in all cases, but it is certainly worth a trial.

HOEING ROUND YOUNG TREES.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says that the past spring he set one hundred apple trees. Part of these he mulched with about four inches of coarse hay and straw; the rest he kept nicely hoed. All these trees are living except one, but those which he kept hoed made the best growth—over a foot, notwithstanding the drought. A near neighbor, who set last year, lost nearly half his trees this summer, but then he had the pleasure of harvesting a poor crop of oats, sown close up to the fence.

SALT ON TOMATO PLANTS.

A market gardner of Lake county, Ill., says that he has the most remarkable success in the use of salt upon his tomato plants. He applies it at various times during the season, and in every case its effect is marked in the full increased growth of both plant and fruit. In some cases, he lays the roots of backward plants bare, and sprinkles with a tablespoonful of ordinary salt, and covers them with soil. Plants treated in this way take an immediate start, and develop fine fruit.

CARROTS.

Carrots are recommended as food for farm horses, as they save corn and give a fine gloss to the skin, besides promoting a healthful condition of the system. From fourteen to twenty-one pounds is a liberal allowance, anything over that being liable to affect the kidneys and induce excessive stalling.

FILM ON THE EYES OF CATTLE.

E. Wilson writes to the Rural New Yorker, that for twenty years he has been successful in removing film from the eyes of horses and cattle by the following simple means; "Apply clean lard, warm or cold, which every way it can be got into the eye best. Its application will cause no pain, and should be applied until the film is removed."

CARE OF PLOWS.

Wherever plows are kept, let there be a vessel of whitewash made of good lime, kept always at hand, and as soon as they are brought in let the plow be rubbed clean and dry, then whitewash and you can count on no rust until that has been worn off. Trenching forks, hoes, shovels etc., should be similarly treated.

## A CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

**The Caving in of the Mississippi Banks, and Why it is All on One Side.**

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

The caving in of all the bluffs on the eastern side of the Mississippi, from Cairo to New Orleans, has led to curious conclusions. It is said that the motion of the earth on its axis, or some result of some general law of nature must have begotten this uniform and constant abrasion of the eastern shore of the river. Fort Pillow has wholly disappeared. There is not a vestige of the earth-works erected by Gen. Pillow, and others, at Randolph. The river has cut cavernous depths for its strong currents beneath the everlasting hills, and these have slowly crumbled and fallen, a grain of sand at a time, into the abysses of the mighty deep. Now and then hillsides have disappeared in a single night, and curiously enough, this work of desolation goes on mainly upon the eastern side of the river. Here at Memphis, as at Vicksburg, Columbus, Fort Pillow and Randolph, the resistless, fathomless river, whose course none may inticipate and none can resist, pursues its appointed tasks with a force and pertinacity which has lessened property values between Wolf river and Fort Pickering many millions of dollars. Great as is the damage already done by the mighty river, the calamity begotten is steadily progressive, and none can tell when a deflection of the wiful current may relieve the anxities of those owning property along the river shore between the navy-yard and Fort Pickering. The city once imagined that in the navy-yard it had a basis of credit to be used in the protection of its railway system. The Little Rock road at one time was strengthened in its resources by a mortgage on the navy-yard. The mortgage subsists, but the property has been disposed of by a power against which chancery may issue its thunders in vain. Plainly enough while the river holds its present course, there is no assignable limitation to its destructiveness. It is generally conceded that the direction of the current cannot be changed or its forces restrained by any local obstructions. Several miles above the city, where the current turns westwardly, it should be directed into its old channel within the confines of the Tennessee. But who shall essay the task? No one individual property-holder, directly interested, will attempt it, and it, seems impossible to effect any combination among riparian proprietors. Those interested, lazily look to the city for relief, and the city answers that there is space enough for several cities between the river and Germantown, and that it is none of the business of those unaffected by the flood to pay for or ameliorate the misfortunes of those who speculated on these very chances when they sought lots fronting on the river. If this were not true, the whole of the Mississippi should be taxed to replace the losses of those whose river plantations have recently disappeared beneath the flood of the great river. Would it not be well for those slowly ruined by the abrasions of the bluff, and of the eastern shore to hold a meeting. A small sum levied on each owner of property fronting the river, would probably save millions of money. The plan proposed is very simple and costs little, and consists only in diverting the current by devices long used by British engineers in India and Europe. Shall we have such a meeting? or are these sluggish people content to sit quietly by and see the last vestige of their wealth, from the navy yard to Fort Pickering, swept into the Mexican gulf?

**The First Prayer in Congress.**

In Thatcher's Military Journal, under date of December, 1777, is found a note containing the identical "first prayer in Congress," made by Rev. Jacob Duche, a gentleman of great eloquence. Here it is a historical curiosity:

"O Lord our heavenly Father, high and rightly King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers on earth, and reignest with power supreme and uncontrolled over all the kingdoms, empires and governments; look down in mercy, we beseech Thee, on these American States, who have fled to Thee from the rod of the oppressor, and throw themselves on Thy gracious protection, desiring henceforth to be dependent only on Thee; to Thee do they now look up for that countenance and support which Thou alone canst give; take them, therefore, Heavenly Father, under thy nurturing care, give them wisdom in council and valor in the field; defeat the malicious designs of our cruel adversaries; convince them of the unrighteousness of their cause; and if they still persist in their sanguinary purpose, O let the voice of Thy own unerring justice, sounding in their hearts constrain them to drop the weapons of war from their unnerved hands in the day of battle! Be Thou present, O God of wisdom, and direct the councils of this honorable assembly; enable them to settle things on the best and surest foundation, that the scene of blood may be speedily closed; that order, harmony, and peace may be effectually restored; and truth and justice, religion and piety prevail and flourish among Thy people. Preserve the health of their bodies and the vigor of their minds; shower down on them and the millions they here represent, such temporal blessings as Thou seest expedient for them in this world, and crown them with everlasting glory in the world to come. All this we ask in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, Our Savior. Amen."

**A Wedding and Funeral.**

The Attakapas (La.) Register brings us this sad narration:

The ways of Providence are inscrutable. Men come and go like leaves in the wind. God is merciful, and his decrees are all wise. We must bow in patient submission. This week we are given a story in two chapters, short, and relating to the changes of life. Read and profit thereby. "In the midst of life we are in death."

*Married.*—On Thursday evening, the eighth of April, at the residence of David Berwick, on Bayou Sale, Dr. Charles R. Fassit of Centreville, to Miss Jenny, youngest daughter of the late Robert M. Royster.

*Died.*—Suddenly at the residence of David Berwick, on Bayou Sale, on Monday night, April 12, Dr. Charles R. Fassit, one of St. Mary's most honored and respected citizens. His remains were followed to the grave by a very large number of our citizens and his brother Masons, in whose beautiful grounds he was buried.

Mr. Fassit was in Centreville on Monday, cheerful, hopeful, and in the highest spirits. He remarked to his partner, Dr. Allen, that he would take a dose of dydrate of chloral, as he did not sleep well. On retiring to his room at night, he mixed a dose of the salt, swallowed it, and on attempting to get into bed he said to his wife: "I fear I have taken the wrong medicine; I feel very sick," and fell dead by the side of his bed. The bottle, properly labeled, was found to contain cyanide of potash. He had taken the wrong bottle, by mistake—the most deadly poison. May the Great Ruler of all things, who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, be merciful to his afflicted, heart-broken young widow.


*MEDICAL.*

**APRIL,**

**MAY**

**AND**

**JUNE,**

PURIFY THE BLOOD and

BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION

BY USING

**Helmbold's Catawba Grape-Juice Pills**

AND

**Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,**

In the Spring and Summer months the system undergoes a change.

This is the time to use good blood-renewing, purifying, and invigorating medicines.

**Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla**

AND

**Helmbold's Fluid Extract Grape-Juice Pills**

ARE THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE.

One bottle of Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla equals in strength one gallon of the syrup decoction as made by druggists; and a wine glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink—a delightful and healthful beverage.

The Grape Juice Pill is composed of Fluid Extract of Catawba Grape Juice and

**FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB,**

Useful in all diseases requiring a cathartic remedy and far superior to all other purgatives, such salts, magnesia, etc.

**Helmbold's Grape-Juice Pill**

Is not a patented pill, put up as those ordinarily vended, but

THE RESULT OF 10 YEARS' EXPERIMENTING and

GREAT CARE IN PREPARATION.

SAFE FOR AND TAKEN BY CHILDREN.

NO NAUSEA; NO GRIPING PAINS,

BUT MILD, PLEASANT, and SAFE IN OPERATION.

TWO BOTTLES OF THE FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

AND

ONE BOTTLE OF THE GRAPE-JUICE PILLS

ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

to those suffering from

BAD BLOOD, POOR COMPLEXION,

HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS,

WAKEFULNESS AT NIGHT,

COSTIVENESS,

AND IRREGULARITIES

and to those suffering from

BROKEN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS

IT WILL GIVE NEW BLOOD, NEW VIGOR,

AND NEW LIFE.

**THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS**

are done up with great care and in handsome bottles, and will surpass all those vended in wooden boxes, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced men, comparing with the English and French style of manufacturing.

All of

**H. T. HELMBOLD'S**

PREPARATIONS

ARE PHARMACEUTICAL,

NOT A SINGLE ONE BEING PATENTED,

BUT ALL ON THEIR OWN MERITS.

PREPARED BY

**H. T. HELMBOLD**

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, N. Y.,

AND

594 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

**HELMBOLD'S**

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

HAS GAINED

WORLD-WIDE FAME.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

### GRANT, CONGRESS AND THE FORCE BILL.

### AN ADDRESS

BY THE

### Young Men's Jackson Association.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Jackson Association of this city, held on Saturday evening, the following was adopted and ordered to be printed:

PITTSBURGH, April 22, 1871.

CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA: Disregarding the earnest protest of those Republicans who are not entirely blinded by the lust of power, many of whom have heretofore been regarded as the leaders of the party, a partisan Congress has passed an act, the scarcely concealed purpose of which is to revolutionize our present form of government, to overthrow the Constitution, and to break down the last barrier which preserves the reserved rights of States and the people.

By this act Congress has taken from the States the supervision and control of their domestic affairs, and has empowered one man to violate, with impunity, the rights of States and individuals.

No longer, in the land of constitutional liberty, have the laws power to protect the people in the enjoyment of their rights, or to defend them from official malice or corrupt assault.

In time of profound peace the writ o *habeas corpus* may be suspended at Grant's caprice, and the citizen may be arrested without information or warrant, and carried far from his home to be tried for pretended offences, or imprisoned at the pleasure of his captors.

When an English King "kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures, affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power; combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution; deprived us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury, and transported us beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offences, our forefathers declared that he had forfeited all claims to their allegiance."

Men of Pennsylvania, a degenerate Congress has authorized an American President to call out the militia, to maintain a large military force, and quarter large bodies of troops amongst us, and has made them independent of and superior to the civil authorities; has deprived the State courts of jurisdiction over domestic affairs, and has subjected us to the jurisdiction of courts and officers foreign to our Constitution, in many cases depriving us of the right of trial by jury.

Are you willing thus to sacrifice those inestimable rights, in defence of which our revolutionary fathers risked their lives?

Congress has authorized Grant at his pleasure, to wage war against and overthrow the State Governments; to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in Pennsylvania, as well as in all other States, and to subject us to the jurisdiction of military officers, who are dependent wholly on his will. Are you willing thus to surrender your liberties?

Are you willing thus to hold your birthright merely by the uncertain tenure of one man's will, and that man striving to perpetuate his own power?

He *may* use his power leniently, but will will you accept as a *favor* from him, those rights which are now secured to you by law. Will you throw aside the protection which the law casts over you, and trust to the mercy of one man?

We deprecate all acts of violence wherever committed; we disclaim all sympathy with any lawless spirits who have sought to vindicate, with their own hands, some real or fancied wrong. But we also denounce those who would make such acts an excuse for an attempt to revolutionize our government.

Fellow citizens: When armed rebellion endeavored to overthrow that government which our fathers gave us, we threw aside all past differences, and marched side by side in its defence.

Once again, then, let us rise above mere party considerations, and rebuke those traitors who would rob us of our liberties.

We are ready to drop minor questions, and unite in one mighty effort to ward off the blow which is aimed at our present constitutional form of government.

Will you not join with us?

Those whom you have trusted have betrayed you: those whom you have appointed to guard and protect your liberties and laws, have conspired to destroy them.

Can you not read the writing on the wall, or has the love of freedom died in our midst, from amongst us?

Rouse from your dreadful apathy, and rebuke those faithless servants who have betrayed their trust, and seek to establish an Empire on the ruins of the Republic.

Rally to support the Constitution!

Organize to defeat the monarchy!

Grant, with the powers which Congress has given him, is dictator.

### THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

#### The Coming Reunion.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the western division Pennsylvania Reserve Association was held at the St. Charles hotel, on Saturday afternoon, to make further arrangements in relation to attending the coming reunion in Philadelphia. J. K. Barbour was called to the chair, and Mr. Grayson acted as Secretary *pro tem.*

On motion, the committee on Hotel Accommodations was continued.

The committee on Railway Transportation reported from the general ticket agent of the Pennsylvania railroad that transportation from Pittsburgh and return, for a delegation of less than fifty men, the rates would be $14 15; fifty and over $10 00 per man. President Hughart, of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, stated that transportation, via Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, to Philadelphia and return, could be furnished at $10 00 a man for a similar delegation. The committee was continued.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Harry Shirls, Esq., for the use of his parlor, after which the association adjourned to meet at the same place at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon next.

### SOUTH SIDE JOTTINGS.

MARTHA BAGNAL appeared before 'Squire Salisbury, of East Birmingham, on Saturday evening, and made information against her husband, John Bagnal, charging him with assaulting her in the face with his fist. Arrested and held for a hearing.

A MAN named Felch appears to have imposed upon Simon Girtel. That individual alleges before 'Squire Heisel, of East Birmingham, that Felch struck him on the neck with a stick and called him "a d—d rascal," and other hard names. Warrant issued.

## PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

BURGLARS are plenty at Holidaysburg.

SMALL POX prevails to an alarming extent in Monroe county.

HORSE thieves are annoying the people in the vicinity of Greenville.

A DOG killed and wounded twenty sheep out of a flock of twenty-one, in Washington county one day last week.

EX-CONGRESSMAN CAKE, of Schuylkill county, was in his seat six days during the last session of the Forty-first Congress, for which he received $5,000, or $835 per day.

JOSEPH MOYER was recently found dead in the road near Centreville, Crawford county. When found, a faithful dog was guarding its master's remains.

AT WAYNESBURG, on Friday last, while Mr. F. Klieves was at work in a planing mill, a piece of moulding was driven through his body. He had the machinery stopped, gave directions how to have it withdrawn, which was done successfully, and he is in a fair way to recover.

THE Washington *Reporter* tells of the following remarkable duck: We were shown on Monday last a very singular *lusus naturæ*, in the shape of a young duck with a leg and foot, almost perfectly formed, growing out of the top of its head. In every other respect it seemed formed like the rest of its species, having the ordinary legs well enough developed. It was in the possession of Mrs. William Hughes, of Amwell township, was alive and seemed likely to live.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.


**PURE WINES, PURE WINES.**

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

To be had at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

**No. 84 Market Street.**

Missouri American Champaigne, Pints and Quarts.
California Port Wine.
California Sherry Wine.
Pure Native Concord Wine.
Pure Native Catawba Wine.
California Muscatal Wine.
California Angelica Wine.
Blackberry Wine.

All of these wines are perfectly pure, and especially recommended for medicinal purposes.

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

**No. 84 Market Street, corner Diamond.**

PURE WHITE LEAD.

PURE WHITE LEAD.
Oils, Varnishes, Paints,
Oils, Varnishes, Paints,
Pure Potash, Pure Soda Ash,
Pure Potash, Pure Soda Ash.

AT FLEMING'S, 84 MARKET STREET.
ap:24

**CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES** for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no15:d&w.

**DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield** street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

**DR. WHITTIER**

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultant effects of ineffic ent or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

**MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,**

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:dly&w.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS


**$260,000.00.**

**GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION** for the Benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, Washington, D. C., and New York Foundling Hospital, New York City, to be held in Washington City, Wednesday Evening, June 7th, 1871. After the Concert the following Gifts of Real Estate, Bonds, Stocks, &c., will be distributed to the ticket holders by the Commissioners: Four story House, 66 North Calvert street, Baltimore, $28,000; 2,240 acres timber land in Washington county, Md., 3 dwellings and steam saw mill on Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and B. & O. R. R., $20,000; Three story dwelling 122 Bolton street, Baltimore, $16,500; 4 country residences near Govanstown, Baltimore county, fine of Passenger Railway, 3 miles from Baltimore, $30,000; Three story house, 215 Conway street, Baltimore, $7,500; 7 vacant lots adjoining country property, $17,500; $30,000 bonds, Brownsville Precinct and Lincoln county, Nebraska, 7 per cent, in gold, guaranteed by real estate in said county; Cash Gifts amounting to $9,000; also $4,000 U. S. Bonds, $10,000 North Carolina 6's, 20 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 110 shares National Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore, 100 shares Citizens' National Bank, Baltimore, 20 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, 100 shares Northern Central Railroad, 100 shares New York and Erie. In all, 1003 Gifts.

52,000 Tickets, $5 each, are to be sold. The drawing will take place after the Concert, and list of awards will be announced in New York and Washington papers the day following.

Commissioners—Hon. H. McCullough, Elkton, Md., Maj. Geo. T. Castle, Baltimore.

Trustee—Hon. Jas. S. Negley, M. C., Washington.

References—Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney General of Maryland, Baltimore; C. F. Abbott, Agent Standard Life Co., Baltimore; M. D. Savin; Supt. Agencies Asbury Life Co., New York City; Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A. Washington; 1st Nat Bank Hagerstown; Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown, Md.

Orders for Tickets will receive prompt attention. Send for Circular.

P. C. DEVLIN, Agent,
No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
ap15:4tw

**Orphans' Court Sale.**

IN PARTITION,
No. 2, September Term, 1870.

**BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE** ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY County, in Partition of the Estate of EDWARD CRAWFORD, late of Allegheny county, deceased, at No. 2 September Term, 1870, will be exposed to Public sale, on the premises, on

FRIDAY, MAY 5th, 1871,

at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

All that certain tract of land, late the property of EDWARD CRAWFORD, late of Allegheny county, deceased, situate in Kilbuck township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, containing 171 acres, adjoining lands of J. M. Crawford on the north, Enoch Hagoner on the east, Andrew Jackman and James Taylor and others on the south, and Wm. Wilson on the west, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

Six miles from Allegheny city, one mile from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at Fleming Station, on which is erected a large Two Story Brick house, Bank Barn, large Orchard of various kinds of fruit, abundance of good timber, Locust, Oak and Chestnut.

TERMS of Sale to be:—One-third cash on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments (from confirmation of sale) with interest from date of confirmation of sale; the said two back payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the property SAMUEL MARSHALL,
Trustee.

S. A. & W. S. PURVIANCE, Att'neys. ap15:3tw

*NEW ADVERTISEMENTS*

**PIANOS & ORGANS.**

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

**BRADBURY,**
**SCHOMACKER,**
**AMERICAN PIANOS.**

And the Celebrated

**Estey Cottage Organ,**

Superior to all others in quality of tone and durability.

Sheet Music, Books, and Musical Merchandise always on hand at Eastern Cash prices.

**BARR & KNAKE,**
**12 Sixth (Late St. Clair) Street.**
apr7:d&w

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla,**

**For Purifying the Blood.**

A medicine that cures is a real public blessing. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA makes positive cure of a series of complaints which are always afflicting and too often fatal. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system which undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as ulceration of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility. With their departure Health returns.

PREPARED BY

**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,**

**Practical and Analytical Chemists.**

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

**B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,**

PITTSBURGH,

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

WARNER'S

**PILE REMEDY.**

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere. 28:S&TU-TH&S-1y

NO MORE

**WEAK NERVES.**

**Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic** is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and for those suffering from weak nerves and habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. Give this trial is all we ask, to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer, it strengthens the stomach and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal, healthy state. Warner's nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

**COUGH no MORE.**

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in relieving and speedily and effectually curing the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

**WINE OF LIFE.**

The great Blood Purifier and delicious drink. WARNER'S VINUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from all poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price, $1, in quart bottles.

**EMMENAGOGUE**

**Warner's Emmenagogue** is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar.

**WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE** contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York.
6c15:1y

**AGENTS! READ THIS!**

We will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshal, Mich. feb15:6mw

**FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED** and well paying Democratic Weekly Newspaper and Job Office, printed in a strong Democratic county in Pennsylvania. Other business engagements are the reasons for selling. For particulars address WHITE, care of the Pittsburgh Post. ap19:3d:1tw

**WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY** to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDERFEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1lw-e.

**$10 TO $25. GENUINE OROIDE** GOLD WATCHES. Call or send for circulars. J. FOGGAN, President Oroide Gold Watch Co., 79 Nassau street, N. Y. ap1:4tw

**AGENTS WANTED—$225 A MONTH** by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co., Boston, Mass, or St. Louis, Mo. sep16:mw


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**HALL'S**

**Vegetable**

**Sicilian**

**Hair Renewer.**

**Renews the Hair to its Original Color When Gray.**

Renews the Nutritive Matter which Nourishes the Hair.

**Renews the Growth of the Hair When Bald.**

Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness. Beautiful Hair Dressing. One Bottle shows its effects. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.

**B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,**

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

mar27:eod:eow:w6mos Pittsburgh, Pa.

**THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,**

**Supercedes Weights and Boxes.**

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. FACILITATES CLEANING OF WINDOWS. Recommends itself.

**Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,**

**Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,**

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

**Knox Fruit Farm**

*AND NURSERIES.*

**VINES, PLANTS, TREES, SHRUBS,**

**Evergreens, Flowers, Etc.**

Buy your plants and trees where you can get them true to name and of the best quality.

CATALOGUES FURNISHED on APPLICATION

*R. CUMMING & CO.,*

Successors to J. Knox,

**137 LIBERTY STREET.**

ja19:3m1&3mw eow

**THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK**

**Has Removed to Their**

**NEW BANK BUILDING,**

**No. 124 Fourth Avenue,**

*PITTSBURGH.*

PITTSBURGH, March 30, 1871. mar23:1md&w

**THE BEST AND CHOICEST**

**Smoking Tobacco**

IS MANUFACTURED AT

**FACTORY NO. 1**

**3d District of Maryland.**

**SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.**

de24-1yw

**AIKEN & CO.,**

Dealers in

**Roofing Slate**

**And Tinned Slating Nails,**

**COR. 11TH AND LIBERTY STS.,**

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap6:w

**DR. A. G. WALTER,**

NOS. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE

PITTSBURGH,

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its CONSERVATIVE PART, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) DEFORMITIES of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jan11:1yw

Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock, p..

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**No. 37 Fifth Avenue,**

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**An Old and Reliable Institution.**

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Used as a Text Book.

**Penmanship.**

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For Circulars address P. DUFF & SONS.

**C. DUFF & SONS,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

**124** Second Avenue.

**DESIRABLE OHIO RIVER VALLEY FARM FOR SALE.**—Two hundred and twenty-five acres improved limestone land all under fence, located in Adams county, Ohio, seven miles from Manchester, in a good neighborhood, surrounded with turnpikes, level land, well watered, close to good schools and churches, new cottage and all the convenient outhouses to complete a good farm. This property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to DAVID DUNBAR,

ap8:w1mo Manchester, Ohio.

**LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE** ESTATE OF ELIZABETH GAUNEE deceased, late of Findlay township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay. JOHN MOODY,

Clinton, Pa., Executor.

mh11:6tw

**AVOID QUACKS.**

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE,

de24:1f 78 Nassau street, New York City.


## MEDICAL.


**Health! Beauty!**

**Strong and Pure Rich Blood--Increase of Flesh and Weight--Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.**

**RADWAY'S**

**SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT**

**IS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES. SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT**

**Every day an Increase in Flesh and Strength is Seen and Felt.**

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakness and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic Scrofula, Constitutional Skin and Syphiloid diseases but it is the only posittive remedy for

**KIDNEY, BLADDER,**

*Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins.* In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold their discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

Is supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine, sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption, CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS, CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT!

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflamation. That these deposits take place when the blood is poor, weak, watery, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Choride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGED FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the vital forces are preserved, and on which the growth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but DR. Radway's Sarsaparillian, settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS; as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it, but I had no faith in it because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, One Dollar.

**R. R. R.**

**RADWAY'S READY RELIEF**

**CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.**

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

**RADWAD'S READY RELIEF.**

Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, end is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Red-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

**RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.**

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES afford ease and comfort, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fev the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pai will be stopped

IN FRM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE

**RADWAY'S READY RELIEF**

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE:
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZ
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATIS
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the partor parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will affo ease and comfort.

20 DROPS IN A HALF TUMBLER OF WATER will, in a few moments, cure

CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE,
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,
WIND IN THE COWELS

And all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops will prevent richness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

**FEVER AND AGUE CURED**

FOR FIFTY CENTS.

There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilitous, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

**RADWAY'S READY RELIEF**

Has proved infallible, and will cure these terrible Fevers quicker, and without entailing the frightful penalties of engorged liver, fat spleen, disordered kidneys and saffron-colored skin, that are sure to follow the use of the "Cholologues," "Ague Cures," and other agents of the heroic Quinine, Mercurial, Arsenic, and other treatments where the medicines accumulate, and become deposited in the system.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS


**1871.**

**SPRING.**

**Carr, M'Candless, & Co.,**

**Importers & Jobbers**

OF

**DRY GOODS.**

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE GENERALLY THAT THEIR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE.

**DRESS GOODS.**

**Choice Styles,**
**Rare Styles,**
**Rich Styles,**
**Plain Styles,**
**Superb Styles.**

**Alapacas,**
**Mohairs,**
**Poplins,**
**Ginghams,**
**Percales,**
**Chintzes, &c.**

**BLACK SILKS.**

**ALL GRADES OF BEST MAKES.**

*Japanese Linens,*
*Japanese Poplin s,*
*Japanese SILKS,*
*SHRINGSHAWLS*

**Paragon, Eugenie,**
**Matilde, Nilsson.**

AND MANY OTHER DESIRABLE MAKES.

**THE DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT**

IS VERY ATTRACTIVE, COMPRISING ALL THE NEW AND DESIRABLE MAKES OF

**PRINTS.**

**AMERICAN, MERRIMACK,**
**COCHECO, &c., RICHMOND. &c., &c.**

**Brown Sheetings,**
**Bleached Shirtings,**

IN GREAT VARIETY.

**CLOTHS,**
**CASIMERES,**
**TWEEDS,**
**DOESKINS,**

ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

*SPRING SKIRTS.*

**Felt, Cloth, Linen, Chintz**

*WHITE GOODS.*

Nainsooks,
Mulls, Swiss,
Tape Checks,
Brilliants, Jaconets,
Shirt Fronts,
Hamburg Edgings,
Jaconet Edgings,
Jaconet Flouncing,
French Corsets,
Suspenders,

AND A FULL LINE OF

**NOTIONS,**

**&c., &c., &c.**

As our Stock has been purchased since the late decline, we are prepared to sell at Prices as Low as as those of any Eastern House.

*CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,*

**94 Wood Street.**

final adjournment at two o'clock to-day was passed.

**Calling on Kaiser Ulysses.**

Also a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn.

Messrs. Dawes, Maynard and Ely were appointed such Committee on the part of the House.

**Treaty Appropropriations.**

Mr. BECK asked leave to offer a joint resolution asserting the power of the House to make or withhold appropriations to carry out treaties requiring appropriations for money.

Messrs. BINGHAM and MAYNARD objected.

Mr. BECK moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution. Agreed to without the yeas and nays.

**Old Strabismus Attempts to Exculpate Himself.**

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked unanimous consent to make a personal explanation of fifteen minutes.

Mr. ARTHUR objected.

Mr. Butler moved to suspend the rules in order that he might make the personal explanation. Agreed to—yeas 118; nays 23.

Mr. BUTLER proceeded to address the House in reference to the scene which took place in the Senate between himself and Senator Davis. Assuming that Mr. Davis' description of the occurrence is true, Mr. Butler submitted to the candid judgment of the House and all just men, which of the two had in the affair played the part of a courteous gentleman, and which the part of a blackguard. Mr. Davis was shielded from responsibility for what he said by his age and by his Senatorial toga, and thus shielded, and protected, he had ejected the effluvia of his revenge, after the most high toned manner of chivalry.

He (Butler) for nearly nine years suffered from assaults and charges of having

**Appropriated to His Own Use**

Small amounts of money in Louisiana, and now he would answer them once for all. He had captured and levied assessments on the rebels of Louisiana to the amount of nearly $3,000,000, and he had charged himself with that amount on the books of the department. Those books had been open for nine years and even detraction had not said that he had not fully accounted for the amount.

Referring to the investigation at the last session into the management of the National Asylum, he accused Mr. Farnsworth of having published in the *Globe* a speech not delivered and highly slanderous to him, (Butler). By that act that gentleman had put himself out of the whole of civilized warfare, and he would ever henceforth consider that gentleman's tongue or pen a slander upon any body, certainly not on himself.

**Nevada.**

On moting of Mr. KENDALL, the bill for a new land district in Nevada, passed.

**Louisiana.**

On motion of Mr. MOREY, the bill for the re-establishment of the Monroe District in Louisiana, passed.

**Farnsworth Taxes the "Beast" with Embezzlement.**

Mr. FARNSWORTH obtained permission to make a personal explanation in reply to Mr. Butler. He said it was too late in the day for that gentleman to put airs on, and profess to rule intercourse. He trusted that his (Farnsworth's) great age had not anything to do with such an intercourse as was suggested by him in reference to the Senator from Kentucky. [Laughter.]

In reference to the investigation as to the management of the National Asylum for disabled soldiers, he complained that the committee had not acted fairly in the matter in refusing among other things to require the treasurer of that institution (Mr. Butler) to produce his bank book which would show that he had had constantly on hand from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of Government money which he kept in his own private name and with which he speculated.

Mr. BUTLER made the point of order that this was an attack upon him instead of being a personal explanation.

The SPEAKER—Will the gentleman from Massachusetts state the words to which he objects, and the Chair will rule on the question.

Mr. BUTLER—I should say pretty much all of it. [Laughter.] When I am told that I have gorged myself with public money, I suppose that does not require a point of order to be made.

The SPEAKER ruled that such language was out of order.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The member from Massachusetts alluded to my speech as published in the *Globe*, and I was only recounting the points of it to show that it was not unparliamentary.

The SPEAKER said he had no doubt that

**The Language Was Unparliamentary,**

and so ruled without hesitation.

Mr. FARNSWORTH was allowed by a vote of the House to proceed in order.

He went on to speak of the transaction for the sale of a piece of property in Hampton, Virginia, for the National Asylum, the property having been owned by Mr. Butler, but having been transferred to him by his brother-in-law, Hildreth, to cover appearances. In conclusion, he said that if that transaction and the testimony given by Mr. Butler before the Committee on Military Affairs of last session were before any petit jury of the United States, it would convict him (Mr. Butler) of embezzlement and perjury. [Laughter and great excitement.] That was all he had to say.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that he held in his hand the report of the Military Committee, made last session on that subject, and he would read the closing paragraph as an answer.

The paragraph which he read states that the Committee had come to the conclusion that the Treasurer having accounted for all funds of the Asylum that ever came into his hands, was to be entirely exonerated from any charge of misconduct in the discharge of duties.

Mr. BUTLER said in conclusion that under that report he branded as false and calumnious everything that could be said against the President and Treasurer of the National Asylum. It was for the Military Committee to say whether its members had been corrupted under his (Butler's) lead. They could vindicate their own honor. He had not their honor in charge. There were twelve or fifteen gentlemen in the House, whom he had taken to Fortress Monroe, and whom he had shown the property which he had sold to the National Asylum, and every man who ever saw it would admit that in that transaction he had given $25,000 to disabled soldiers.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The member from Massachusetts swore in the investigation that he did not sell it, that his brother-in-law sold it. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—Oh Pshaw! Pshaw! [Laughter.] That was

**One of the Cheats in the Statement.**

It was put into the hands of my brother-in-law as security for the money which he lent me.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Your brother-in-law swore that he did not lend you any money. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—I cannot have any controversy with that man, whom I would not believe under oath. [Laughter and hammering from the Speaker's gavel.]

Referring to the witnesses who had sworn against him in the investigations, he said that one of them was a runaway marine, a deserter, whom he had been trying to find to put a ball and chain around his leg, and that another was a Baltimore man who had once served with him (Butler) for supposed gallant conduct, but had since gone down lower, lower, lower, until he had sunk to the position of being a witness for the member from Illinois. [Laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH—And the other witnesses were members from Massachusetts, and his brother-in-law. [Renewed laughter and other manifestations of a thorough enjoyment of the scene.]

Mr. BUTLER remarked in conclusion, that he would not again be drawn into controversy on the subject. What was the use, he asked, of an investigation, and of a report exonerating a man from all blame when such exoneration was made only the foundation for *fresh charges direct from hell.* [Laughter.]

**The Beast's Cowardice Shown Up.**

Mr. BECK obtained leave to make a statement on behalf of the Senator from Kentucky, who he said had been so foully denounced by the member from Massachusetts. That Senator had had a controversy on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. BUTLER—Oh! no, I had no controversy with him.

Mr. BECK—The Senator denounced the member on the floor of the Senate as

**A Damned Scoundrel,**

and I would call that a controversy. [Laughter.]

They had a quarrel on the floor of the Senate. It ought to have ended there and would, but for the fact that the member from Massachusetts saw fit to come on the floor of the House and use language grossly offensive to the Senator from Kentucky, and it was after that the Senator had pronounced his speech which had been quoted by the member. The member from Massachusetts, if he had a personal explanation to make, should have made it at once; but he had waited until last Thursday, the day on which Congress was to have adjourned, and then asked leave to make it, having sent printed slips of it in advance to the Boston and New York *Herald*, knowing that the Senator would have left the city, before he could have seen it in print. Thereupon, I objected because it had been held up so long and not because I did not want to give the gentleman a chance for replication.

Mr. BUTLER (interrupting)—The reason given by the gentleman was that he would not let me speak so long as the indictment against his State was continued.

Mr. BECK—If I had had an appointment to reply to that indictment I would have done it in a way which I hope would have been worthy of the State. When the gentleman was trying to get leave to-day, I asked him whether he would assist the gentleman from Kentucky,

**He Replied that He Would Not,**

and on that statement the members on the Democratic side voted to give him the privilege; I did not believe what he said, therefore voted against it. [Laughter.] When the member rises and announces that the Senator from Kentucky has been guilty of falsehood, I deny it. I hurl it back, and say that the character of that Senator is as good as that of any man on earth. He never did wilfully tell a lie, and no man before ever accused him of it. When the member said that the Senator was shielded by his age and that he did not seek proper redress, I have only to say that while my Senator is neither a bully nor a blackguard, the member

**Can Get any Redress From Him**

that he seeks outside of this hall or any where else. [Laughter.] I do not believe that it lies in the mouth of the member from Massachusetts to talk about any Senator being shielded by his age or not seeking proper redress. I have witnessed scenes with that member which satisfied me that he would not seek the redress to which he alludes. [Laughter.] He does not forget that I have, in the presence of fifteen members of the House, seen the member from Illinois (Mr. Farnsworth)

**Put His Fist in the Face of the Member From Massachusetts,**

denounce him in every way that one man can denounce another, until I had to say to the members of the Committee standing by, that I did not think one white man would take it without a fight and that *a decent negro in New York State would fight over it.* [Uproarious laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH (derisively)—It was on account of his extreme age. [Shouts of laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—(pointing to Farnsworth)—He is not a white man.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Now is the proper time to call in the Chaplain. [Continuous laughter.]

Mr. COX—The Coroner should also be sent for.

Mr. STOUGHTON, a member of the Military Committee, defended the action and report of that committee, and stated that the vouchers of the gentleman from Massachusetts in reference to the National Asylum had been submitted to the committee, and showed that he had faithfully and honestly expended everything he had received from the Treasury of the United States. It was said that the Committee did not require General Butler to produce his private bank account, but there was no pretense that he had converted a dollar of public money to his own use. He had deposited money in his own name, but the Committee had come to the conclusion that he had a right so to deposit it, the only difference being that if the money was lost he would be personally responsible for it. There was no proof that he had misappropriated a dollar of money.

**Adjournment Sine Die.**

At this point of the discussion, and while the House was quite amused and excited over it, the Speaker's hammer descended and he announced that the first session of the House of Representatives for the Forty-Second Congress was adjourned without a day.

## DAKOTA.

YANKTON, April 21.—A special session of the Legislature, which convened on Tuesday was brought to a sudden check just as the most important business was concluded. The dispatch received by Gov. Burbank on that day from Secretary Fish, read: "The Attorney General is of the opinion that the special session was authorized." It is ascertained to-day that the dispatch should have read "unauthorized." The error was traced to some office between Sioux City and Chicago, and before the second dispatch came, the bill had passed both Houses, and been signed by the Governor, authorizing the counties and townships to vote on the tax in aid of the railroad. As the session was held in good faith, under the supposed favorable opinion, it is probable that Congress will legalize its action when appealed to.

ST. PAUL, April 22.—The work of laying the track of the Northern Pacific Railroad is being done at the rate of one mile per day, and over three thousand men are employed on the construction work. The cars are now running twenty miles beyond Brainerd.

# KAISER ULYSSES.

## Text of the King-Making Bill.

## AN ODIOUS, DESPOTIC MEASURE.

## Imperialistic Coup De Main.

## GRANT CREATED A DICTATOR.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1871.

Following is the full text of the Kuklux bill:

An Act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment, to the Constitution of the United States and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.*

SECTION 1. That any person, who under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any State, shall subject or cause to be subjected any person, within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, regulation, custom or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in any action, law, suit in equity or other proper proceeding for the redress of such proceeding, be prosecuted in the several District or Circuit Courts of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts under the provisions of the act of April 9th, 1866 entitled "an act to protect all persons in the United States in the civil rights and to furnish the means of their vindication and other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable to such cases."

SEC. 2. That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow or put down, or to destroy by force, the government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or oppose by force the authority of the government of the United States; or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof; or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office of trust or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging the duties thereof; or by force, intimidation or threat to induce any officer of the United States to leave any State, district or place where his duties as such officer might be performed, or to injure him in person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his person, while engaged in the lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his property so as to molest, hinder or interfere with or impede him in the discharge of his official duties, or by force, intimidation or threat to deter any party or witness in any Court of the United States from attending such Court, or from testifying in a matter pending in such Court fully and truthfully, or to injure any such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or by force, intimidation or threat influence the verdict, presentment or indictment of any juror or grand juror in any court of the United States, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment or indictment asssented to by him on account of his being such juror. Or shall conspire together, or go in disguise on the public highway, on the premises of another, for the purpose of either directly or indirectly depriving any person, or any class of persons of equal protection of the laws, or equal privileges or immunities under the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State from giving, or securing to all persons within such State, equal protection of the laws, or shall conspire together for the purpose of, in any manner, hindering, impeding, obstructing or defeating the due course of justice, in any State or territory, with intent to deny to any citizen of the United States, due and equal protection of the laws, or to injure any person in his person property for lawfully enforcing the right of any person or classes of persons, to equal protection of the laws, or by force, intimidation or threat, to prevent any citizen of the United States, entitled to vote, from giving his support or advocacy in a lawful manner towards or in favor of the election of any qualified person as an elector for President or Vice President of the United States, or as a member of Congress of the United States or to injure any such person in person or property on account of such support or advocacy. Each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of high crime and upon conviction thereof in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, or District or Supreme Court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction of similar offenses, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500, nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment with or without hard labor as the court may determine, for not less than six months nor more than six years, as the court may determine; or by both such fine and imprisonment as the court shall determine. And if any one or more persons engaged in any such conspiracy shall do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the objects of such conspiracy, whereby any person shall be injured in his person or property, or deprived of having or exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States; the person so injured or deprived of such rights and privileges may have and maintain an action for the recording of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation of rights and privileges against any one or more persons engaged in such conspiracy; such action to be prosecuted in the proper District or Circuit Court of the United States with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error and other remedies provided in like cases in such Courts under the provisions of the act of April 9th 1866, entitled "an act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and to furnish the means of their vindications."

SEC. 3 That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations or conspiracies in any State shall so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of people of such State, of any rights, privileges or immunities or protection named in the Constitution and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to protect, or shall from any cause, fail in or refuse protection to the people in such rights; such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States, and in all such cases, or wherever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination or conspiracy shall oppose or obstruct the laws of the United States or the due execution thereof, or impede or obstruct the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty to take such measures by the employment of the militia, or the land or naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by any other means as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection or combinations, and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and preceding sections shall be delivered to the Marshal of the proper district to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 4. Whenever, in any State or part of a State, the unlawful combinations named in the preceding sections of this act, shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State or the United States within such State; or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations, and whenever by reason of either or all the causes aforesaid the conviction of such offenders, and preservation of the public safety shall become, in such district, impracticable; in every such case such combinations shall be deemed in rebellion against the Government of the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion and within the limits of the district which shall be so under sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown;

*Provided* That all the provisions of the second section of the act entitled an act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceeding in certain cases, approved March 3d, 1863, which relates to the discharge of prisoners other than prisoners of war, and no penalty for refusing to obey an order of court, shall be in full force, so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section.

*Provided* further, that the President shall first have made proclamation as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse, and

*Provided* also, that the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the next regular session of Congress.

SEC. 5. That no person shall be a Grand or Petit Juror in any court in the United States upon any inquiry, hearing or trial of any suit, proceeding or prosecution based upon or arising under the provisions of this act, who shall in the judgment of the court be in complicity with any such combination or conspiracy; and every such person shall, before entering upon any such inquiry, hearing or trial, take and subscribe an oath in open court, that he has never, directly or indirectly, counseled, advised or aided any such combination or conspiracy, and each and every person, who has taken the oath and shall thereon swear falsely shall be guilty of perjury, shall be subject to the pains and penalties declared against that crime, and the first section of the act entitled "an act defining additional causes of challenge and prescribing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors in the United States Courts, approved June 17, 1861," be and the same is here repealed.

SEC. 6. That any person or persons having knowledge that any wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in the second section of this act, are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the same, shall neglect or refuse so to do, and such wrongful act shall be committed, such person or persons shall be liable to the person injured, or his legal representative, for all damages caused by any such wrongful act which such first named person or persons by reasonable diligence could have prevented, and such damages may be recovered in action on the case in the proper Circuit Court of the United States; and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in such action; *provided* that such action shall be commenced within one year after such cause of action shall have occurred and if the death of any person shall be caused by any such wrongful act or neglect, the legal representatives of such deceased person shall have such action therefor, and may recover not exceeding $50,000 damages therein, for the benefit of the widow of such deceased person, if any there be, or if there be no widow, for the benefit of the next of kin of such deceased person.

SEC. 7. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to supercede or repeal any former act or law except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto, and any offences heretofore committed against the tenor of any former act shall be prosecuted, and any prosecutions already commenced, the prosecution thereof shall be continued and completed, the same as if this act had not been passed, except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings.

## FIRES.

**In St Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—At a late hour last night a fire was discovered in the tobacco factory of White & Earickson on Clark avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and extended to the tobacco factory of Wm. C. Woodson, on the West, pretty effectually destroying both. The fire also extended to several adjoining buildings occupied as small shops and dwellings, doing considerable damage. White & Earickson had some eighty or one hundred thousand pounds of plug tobacco in their factory which was nearly or quite all destroyed. Probable loss sixty thousand dollars. Wm. C. Woodson will probably lose about one thousand five hundred. The buildings occupied by these factories were owned by Chas. H. Peck, whose loss is about ten thousand dollars. The total loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. The walls of White & Earickson's factory fell, and Chief Engineer Sexton and four of his men narrowly escaped death. The insurance is not yet ascertained.

**At Farmington, West Virginia.**

WHEELING, April 22.—At two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a carpenter shop in Farmington, about sixty-five miles from Wheeling on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, destroying fifteen dwellings, the station house, pump house, warehouses and merchandise, worth about five thousand dollars. The ticket and express office and their contents. The fire was caused by some drunken men playing cards in the carpenter shop, and dropping a candle among the shavings. The town is half destroyed.

## CUBA.

HAVANA, April 22.—Valmaseda will go to Carnaguey with five or six batalions, after pacifying Sancto Espiritu.

The troops have killed Miguel Geronimo Guitierrez, Vice President of the Cuban Chamber, and captured several others.

Official advices confirm the report that the insurgents remain on the eastern side of the military line.

# LEGISLATURE.

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, April 20.

The Committee of Conference on the apportionment have had a protracted meeting. At eleven o'clock they are still in session. Enough is gleaned to know that they cannot agree to-night, if they agree at all. S.

HARRISBURG, April 20, 1871.

**SENATE.**

On motion of Mr. DUNCAN, the vote of yesterday, transferring prisoners from the Eastern to the Western Penitentiary, was reconsidered, and after being amended so as to take out Franklin county, was passed again.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill incorporating the Carrolltown and Ebensburg railroad company.

Mr. ANDERSON—Repealing the act making Good Friday a public holiday.

Also, a supplement to the act relating to streets and sewers in Pittsburgh.

Mr. WHITE'S bill promoting industrial partnerships by admitting employees to ownership of shares, or conditional interest without a voice in the management or subject to losses or debts of the corporation, firm or partnership, passed and went to the House with an amendment leaving the proportion of profits a matter of contract between the parties.

Mr. CONNELL'S supplement to the general mining act putting all companies on the footing of those having special charters as to powers of reducing capital. Passed.

The bill prohibing saving funds and banks from accumulating out of their net earning more than fifteen per cent. in five years and turning over to the custody of the Commonwealth all deposits unclaimed for thirty years, passed its second reading.

Orders not having been finished, the Constitutional Convention bill was not reached.

**HOUSE.**

The Fifth avenue bridge company bill passed finally, and went to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. WHITE an amendment was made to the bill for a bridge over the Monongahela opposite Pittsburgh, by providing that the new bridge shall be so constructed as to give an additional clear heading of eighteen feet through the wheel distance between the piers of the channel span, to that given by the present bridge, and that the channel span be so located as to be convenient of access to coal tows that pass by the bridge of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company. The bill then went to the Senate.

The following House bills passed:

Incorporating the Dollar Real Estate Loan Association of Allegheny.

Also, the Collateral Loan Bank and Odd Fellows Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr. SCHWARTZ, of Berks, objected to the Senate bill incorporating the Loan Bank of Pittsburgh, being a pawn brokers' bank.

Ineffectual efforts were made by Messrs. ROBB, HUMPRIES and WARNER to overrule the objection which at a subsequent time was withdrawn, and the bill passed its first reading. S.

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, April 12, 1871.

**SENATE.**

**Compromise Apportionment Bill Passed.**

Mr. DAVIS submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the apportionment bill, and called the previous question. The report was adopted by a vote of twenty-seven to four, the nays being Messrs. Warfel, Billingfelt, Allen and Findley.

This report was agreed upon at four o'clock this morning and is as follows:

SENATORS.

| Counties. | Members. |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 4 |
| Chester and Delaware | 1 |
| Montgomery | 1 |
| Bucks and Northampton | 1 |
| Berks | 1 |
| Lancaster | 1 |
| Schuylkill | 1 |
| Lehigh and Carbon | 1 |
| Dauphin and Lebanon | 1 |
| Luzerne, Monroe and Pike | 2 |
| Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming | 1 |
| Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan | 1 |
| Cameron, McKean, Potter and Tioga | 1 |
| Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union | 1 |
| Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk | 1 |
| Cumberland and Franklin | 1 |
| Adams and York | 1 |
| Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset | 1 |
| Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon | 1 |
| Allegheny | 3 |
| (Of whom two are to be elected in 1871, and one in 1873.) | |
| Indiana and Westmoreland | 1 |
| Fayette and Greene | 1 |
| Beaver, Butler and Washington | 1 |
| Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest | 1 |
| Lawrence, Mercer and Venango | 1 |
| Crawford | 1 |
| Erie and Warren | 1 |

REPRESENTATIVES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 18 |
| Adams | 1 |
| Franklin | 1 |
| Armstrong | 1 |
| Beaver, Butler and Washington | 4 |
| Bedford and Fulton | 1 |
| Berks | 3 |
| Blair | 1 |
| Bradford and Wyoming | 2 |
| Bucks | 2 |
| Cambria | 1 |
| Potter and McKean | 1 |
| Carbon and Monroe | 1 |
| Allegheny, outside of Pittsburgh | 5 |
| First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth wards, Pittsburgh | 1 |
| Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards, Pittsburgh | 1 |
| Chester | 2 |
| Centre | 1 |
| Clearfield | 1 |
| Clarion and Forest | 1 |
| Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan | 2 |
| Columbia | 1 |
| Crawford | 2 |
| Cumberland | 1 |
| Dauphin and Perry | 3 |
| Delaware | 1 |
| Erie | 2 |
| Elk, Cameron and Jefferson | 1 |
| Fayette | 1 |
| Huntingdon | 1 |
| Indiana | 1 |
| Juniata and Mifflin | 1 |
| Lancaster | 3 |
| Lawrence | 1 |
| Lebanon | 1 |
| Lehigh | 2 |
| Luzerne | 4 |
| Montgomery | 2 |
| Mercer | 1 |
| Northampton | 2 |
| Northumberland and Montour | 2 |
| Pike and Wayne | 1 |
| Schuylkill | 3 |
| Snyder and Union | 1 |
| Susquehanna and Wyoming | 2 |
| Tioga | 1 |
| Venango | 1 |
| Warren | 1 |
| Westmoreland | 2 |
| York | 2 |
| Greene | 1 |
| Somerset | 1 |

**Border Raid Claims.**

The Special Committee on Border Claims reported in favor of the bill recently introduced

Adjourned till Monday evening.

**HOUSE.**

**Pawner's Bank Bill Passed.**

The bill from the Senate incorporating the Loan Bank of Pittsburgh, and the Pawner's Bank bill passed and went to the Governor.

**Wrangle Over Apportionment.**

Mr. ELIOTT presented the report of the Conference Committee on apportionment, and called for the previous question thereon.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, objected in very strong language to calling the previous question, and suggested the postponement of the subject till Tuesday.

While the previous question was being seconded—

Mr. REINOEHL protested earnestly against it, calling the yeas and nays.

Some confusion ensued. The previous question was ordered by a vote of sixty-four to twenty-nine, parties voting in his discriminately.

The report was then adopted by a vot of sixty-seven to thirty.

The following voted no: Messrs. Coray, Engle, Gray, Griffiths, Hager, Johnston, Keech, Lamon, Leonard, McJunkin, McMullen, Milliken, Moore, Parsons, Prizer, Pursell, Quigley, Reinoehl, Reyburn, Sanney, Smith of Philadelphia, Stone, Wells, Wheeler, Whitson, Young, Zerbe

**Sharp Practice Foiled.**

After the vote was announced a motion was made to reconsider, the intention being to vote it down and thus prevent further reconsideration.

Mr. REINOEHL, moving indefinite postponement, spoke at length denouncing the indecent haste.

Mr. LEONARD got up to speak, when—

Mr. JOSEPHS called the previous question.

Mr. CLOUD said if this gag was applied again they might count him against bill.

Mr. JOSEPHS then desisted.

Mr. PARSONS pronounced the bill as set up and refused to reply to a question from Mr. Elliott, because he had applied the gag to him.

Mr. ELLIOTT said it came with bad grace from him to charge the committee with selling out.

Messrs. MANN and STRANG defended the report, though the latter regretted that the growing Republican vote in Luzerne should be covered up.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, said such an important measure should not have been put through under gag law. From this day he gave notice that he was a free man, and would never again be bound by a caucus, and sold. It was a distinct understanding that the Republicans should pass on this bill before it came before the House, yet the Democrats now combine with a few Republicans to carry the measure.

Mr. CORAY complained bitterly of the treatment of the two thousand Republican majority in Luzerne county.

Mr. ELLIOTT again called the previous question, which was sustained, and the motion to reconsider voted down, the opponents of the bill still remaining firm against it.

**Western Penitentiary.**

The bill for an agent for the Western Penitentiary was reported negatively.

**Bituminous Regions.**

Mr. Humphreys' joint resolution for the appointment, by the Governor, of three Commissioners to examine into the condition of the bituminous coal mines, was reported favorably.

Adjourned till Tuesday morniug. S.

## KAISER ULYSSES.

**Whither He Goeth—Swinging Round the Circle.**

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 23.—The Academy of Music was crowded to its utmost capacity last night at the reception of the President and a large number of persons were unable to gain admittance. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and flowers. A few minutes before eight the President, accompanied by Senator Morton, Governor Baker, Hon. John Coburn, Isaac Lawrence of Ohio, General Kimball and a number of other distinguished gentlemen appeared on the stage. The President was greeted with enthusiastic applause. After music by the band His Excellency, Hon. Conrad Baker, advancing to the stand, said:

Fellow citizens—we have assembled as you are aware for the purpose of attesting our respect for the chief magistrate of the nation. Turning to Mr. Grant, he continued—Mr. President, the gentlemen having the arrangements for the present occasion in charge, have devolved upon me the pleasant and grateful duty to extend to you the cordial greetings of the people of the capital city of Indiana. We welcome you to-night as the honored Chief Magistrate of a great and glorious country. We welcome you as the leader of the armies to which we are indebted in a great measure for the salvation of our government, and the preservation of the Union from dismemberment. We welcome you as a friend to human rights; as a man in favor of equal and exact justice to all men; as one who claims for himself no political or civil rights, he is not willing to accord to every other man. We welcome you here to-night as the worthy successor in the Presidential office of that great and good man, that noble historical character, who died for his country after having given liberty to a whole nation of bondmen. We tender to you a cordial greeting.

My Fellow-citizens—I have the distinguished honor of presenting His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States, who in reply said: Ladies and Gentlemen—I thank you heartily for this cordial greeting, for I assure you it is unexpected. When I left Washington it was with the view of going to St. Louis without stopping by the way. But on meeting your distinguished Senator, Gov. Morton, at Pittsburgh, he requested me to remain here during this day. That I consented to do, expecting to see you people of Indianapolis turn out to greet your Senator, and not expecting a greeting to me, and I leave him to thank you in more appropriate terms than I could do, if I were to try.

Senator Morton responded reviewing the history of Grant's administration [in that usual fulsome and partisan manner, for which *toady* Morton is noted.—ED.]

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—President Grant arrived here at eight o'clock this morning, and was met at the depot in East St. Louis by two or three personal friends, and was privately conveyed to the residence of Mr. H. Benton, whose guest he will be, while he remains in this city.

## A NEW COMET.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—Prof. Houghton Dudley, of the Observatory, announces the discovery of a new comet. It was first seen by Lewis Swift at Marathon, New York, on the evening of the 14th inst., and reported to Prof. Houghton who, owing to the cloudy weather, was unable to observe it until the 18th. Last night its approximate position was three hours and thirty minutes right ascension, and forty-six degrees and six minutes north declination. The right ascension is increasing thirty minutes and twenty seconds, and the declination is diminishing thirty minutes daily.

MILWAUKEE, April 22.—The schooner Nevado had a collison in the straits, and lost her main boom and sail, and was otherwise disabled. She was towed here by the propellor Fremont, which arrived this morning.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

### THE GRAY CASE.

**The Charges Against Rev. Jno. A. Gray—The Trial Commenced—Organization of the Court—No Report of the Proceedings to be Published Until the Case is Concluded.**

Our readers will remember that some months ago reports were circulated seriously affecting the character of Rev. John A. Gray, a young, talented and popular minister, and who at the time was the pastor of Christ Church. The trustees of the Church investigated the matter and it appears that their report was not satisfactory to some of them, who, at the last session of the Pittsburgh Conference, held at Steubenville, preferred formal charges against Mr. Gray.

According to the form prescribed by the law of the church the charges were referred to a committee of thirteen, who reported to the Conference that the charges were prepared in due form. The Conference by a vote then referred the papers and charges to Dr. Dempsey, who as Presiding Elder of the District in which Christ Church is embraced, was instructed to summon a committee and investigate the truth or falsity of the charges.

Dr. Dempsey, who presides over the investigation committee under the rules laid down in the Discipline of the Church, appointed the following traveling ministers to sit as members of the committee: Rev. J. R. Rohrer, Rev. S. M. Hickman, Rev. Dr. Storer, Rev. Wm. Darby, Rev. J. J. McIllyar, Rev. T. N. Boyle, Rev. W. D. Stevens, and E. M. Wood, Rev. Thomas McClearey.

This committee assembled yesterday morning in the trustees room of Christ Church. Rev. I. N. Baird and a lawyer named White, appeared as counsel for the prosecution, while Rev. Mr. Gray was represented by Rev. Dr. Nesbit, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, and J. H. Hopkins and W. C. Moreland, Esqs., and Dr. Pershing acting as Secretary.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. D. L. Dempsey, after which he stated the object for which the committee had been summoned. He stated that the brief time allowed prevented him from summoning brethren from a distance to serve, and he had consequently been compelled to select from those near at hand.

Rev. Mr. Boyle of Allegheny, wished to be excused from serving on the Committee, as he had already expressed an opinion concerning the matter. After considerable parley, it was decided that Mr. Boyle should serve.

The question whether the proceedings should be conducted in public or private was then discussed and it was finally decided that the sessions of the committee should be private and that each party should have a reporter for itself, who should take an exact report of the trial, verbally the same as the official report, with the understanding that it would not be made public until the case is concluded.

The Committee then adjurned until 2 o'clock P. M., when it again assembled and the trial was proceeded with. A motion was adopted to hold the sessions at 9½ A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M., until it is concluded, which it is supposed will occupy the next three days.

### THE GRAY CASE.

**The Charges and Specifications and Rev. Gray's Answers Thereto---The Prosecution Desire to Present Some New Charges---The President Objects and the Prosecution Declines to Proceed---No Verdict Rendered---New Charges to be Preferred---The Case as it Now Stands.**

At the session on Tuesday afternoon the charges and specifications were read as follows:

THE CHARGES.

CHARGE 1. Imprudent and Unministerial Conduct.

Specification 1. In visiting frequently and remaining for hours with Frederick Marsh at his rooms at 64 Fourth avenue, after he had reason to know that a woman of doubtful reputation was in the habit of frequenting said rooms. Witnesses, J. W. Burkstresser, Guy Sansom, and G. T. Hobbs.

Specification 2. In carrying a key of his own, by means of which he had access to said rooms, and after retiring, locking himself in said rooms and remaining from one to three hours in the heat of summer, and this frequently for the purpose, as he said, of taking lessons in German, from the person aforesaid. Time—summer and fall of 1870. Witnesses—Burkstresser, Sansom and Hobbs.

Specification 3. By recommending the aforesaid person, Frederick Marsh, for employment in one of our most prominent business houses, (the firm of Joseph Horne & Co.,) and allowing him to remain there without any warning whatever to Messrs. Horne & Co., after he had known of the intimacy of the said Marsh with a woman of bad reputation. Time, 1870; witness, J. Horne.

CHARGE 2—Scandalous and immoral conduct.

Specification 1, The frequenting by day and night a room in the third floor of No. 64 Fourth avenue, at divers times, from about June 1, 1870, to December 1, 1870, and there meeting a woman of bad reputation, and remaining from one to three hours with her each time, the door being locked during their stay. Witnesses—Burkstresser, Samson and Hobbs.

Specification 2. In meeting by appointment Anna Fuller or Littell in said room at 64 Fourth avenue. Time—within eight days—about the latter part of May, or beginning of June, and there remaining with her for several hours, and on one of these occasions until after midnight. Witnesses—Robert M. Fox and William Frederick.

Specification 3. In continuing to make these visits frequently during the day and evening, and remaining locked up for hours with said Annie Littell, or Fuller, after his conduct in so doing had been a subject of scandal Witnesses: Burkstresser, Sansom and Hobbs.

Specification 4. In asserting that he was frequenting said room on Fourth avenue for the purpose of taking German lessons, and that he had never met *any woman* there, thus attempting to cover up his real purpose and induce the belief among the members of the church (and which he knew had arisen from his own conduct, that their reports had their origin with and were conducted and circulated by parties actuated by personal and malicious motives against himself and thereby disturbing the peace and harmony of the church, and producing discord among brethren and bringing scandal upon the whole church. Witnesses, Messrs. Ebbert, Horne and others; also, Mr. Gray's statement at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, February 3, 1871.

Signed, WILLIAM LITTLE,
JNO. MOORHEAD,
G. N. HOFFSTATT,
H. T. COFFEY.

Signed and forwarded to Steubenville, May 15, 1871.

Attest: WILLIAM LITTLE.

The prosecution here desired to make some additional charges, when

J. H. Hopkins, Esq., contended that it was not fair to spring additional charges against the accused. Charges and specifications had been prepared and furnished to the accused, and he had prepared to meet them. The indictment could not be amended at this time, as he would not be in a position to defend himself against them.

Dr. Dempsey ruled that there could be no addition to the specifications or new charges preferred after the trial had commenced. Charges can be withdrawn, but no additions can be made. This, as has been stated, is not Brother Gray's court, but the Annual Conference is. In that court additional charges may be preferred, but not even there after the trial has been commenced.

Mr. Hopkins then read as follows the

DEFENDANT'S ANSWERS:

To the President and Committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Rev. John A. Gray, Brethren:—The accused in answer to the charges and specifications preferred against him, says:

That as to specification one of charge one, he answers that there is no imprudent or unministerial conduct alleged.

The fact of visiting and remaining with Marsh, rebuts the inference of any improper act.

As to specification second, he admits having a key to Marsh's room; that he was in said room in the summer time with the door locked; that he was there for the purpose of studying German; but he denies any or all these imply imprudent or unministerial conduct.

As to specification third; he says as before that he did frequently visit said room for the purpose aforesaid, but at no time did he meet Anna Little (or Haller), or any other woman in said room either by appointment, accident, or otherwise; nor has he any knowledge of her or any other woman being in said room at any time he was there.

Charge second. As to specification one, he admits he did visit the room named within the times specified, but denied having met there, or remaining with a woman of either good or bad repute, either with or without the door being locked.

As to specification second, he denies this in each and every one of its allegations.

As to specification third, he admits as already stated, his frequent visits to said room, but denies having met, at any of them, the said Anna Littell.

As to specification fourth, he admits he did assert that he visited said room for the purpose of studying German, and that he did assert, and now repeats, that he never met any woman there. And he further says, he denies that in repelling what he knew and believed an unjust and slanderous charge against him, was either scandalous or immoral, or in any manner calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the church.

As to specification third, in charge No. 1, he admits that he did recommend the said F. Marsh for employment in the business house of Messrs. J. Horne & Co., then and there and thereafter believing him to be a capable, competent and reliable young man.

That he then had, and still has, reasons to believe Mr. Marsh sober, honest and industrious.

That he then had, and still has, no reasons to believe his duty required him to do more than admonish Mr. Marsh, after receiving information of an improper intimacy with a female, and a repentence for and a promised reformation of the act by Mr. Marsh.

WEDNESDAY SESSION.

The Committee re-assembled at 9½ o'clock, Dr. Dempsey presiding. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. Mills.

The Secretary, Dr. Pershing, then read the minutes of the last session, when one of the counsel for the prosecution (White) desired to have an argument on the question of admitting new charges.

Mr. Hopkins, for the defense, said the questions under discussion had been ruled by the Chair, and he did not think discussion should be renewed.

Mr. White, still insisting, wanted to read the charges, and said if he could not have them entered on the minutes, he hoped the other reporters would make a note of them.

Mr. Hopkins—That is the real animus of the offer. The gentleman seems desirous to insinuate that there are other charges against the accused, and then scatter them broadcast through the papers.

Dr. Dempsey said that the only matter now to be determined was whether the prosecution was ready to proceed with the investigation. He was surprised to hear Mr. White make such propositions as he had, and appealed to him to state whether in all his experience, he had ever known such a course.

The President ruled that White's offer was not in order.

THE COMMITTEE EXPLAIN.

Rev. Mr. McCleary, one of the Committee, said he desired to make an explanation on behalf of himself and other members of the committee. Counsel on both sides had frequently appealed to the Committee, according to the decision of the Chair the Presiding Elder ruled all questions, and the committee had never been consulted in regard to any decision made. On his own behalf he desired to say that he would not be held responsible for the rulings made neither to the church nor the public, and he thought the other members of the committee hold the same view.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE WHITE AGAIN OVERRULED.

White again took the floor and commenced to read from a paper as follows: "The undersigned, the complainants in the case—"

Dr. Nesbit—I object to the reading of that paper. The Chair has ruled already that it was not admissible.

Mr. Hopkins—The answer should be either yes or no.

The Chair—I do hold that the answer should be direct, but if the paper is in all candor an answer it can be read. If the paper is not proper the Chair will soon decide against it.

WHITE DEMANDS.

Mr. White—The paper is a direct and unequivocal answer, and the reasons for our position. I propose to show why we do not intend to go into this investigation at this time. We emphatically deny that we propose or intend to abandon the prosecution, we demand the right to make our offer and we claim that we have a right to a decision on the matter, and will have it.

Dr. Nesbit asked to see the paper. It was handed him and after reading it he again renewed his objections.

Dr. Dempsey also read it and ruled that it was improper and should not be read. We are informed that the paper alluded to, contained some of the so-called new charges.

WHITE DECLINES.

Mr. White—I do not object to the ruling and now offer to give my reason, verbally and briefly, why the prosecution decline to proceed with the case at this time. I do not propose to repeat the reasons set down in the paper.

Mr. Nesbit—I shall insist that the Methodistic language shall be used. We shall insist that the words "withdrawn" shall be used, or that the investigation be discontinued.

Mr. White said he refused to withdraw the prosecution, and that new charges would be preferred to the Presiding Elder.

Mr. Hopkins—Mr. Chair man, as the prosecution has declined to proceed with the investigation, I claim that the Committee should render a verdict of acquittal.

Dr. Nesbit—I deem it proper to make a remark just here. The motion to strike out the charges of "imprudent and unministerial conduct," because its consideration by a Committee of Investigation was contrary to the laws and usages of the Church, was made on my own responsibility, Mr. Gray having expressed some doubts as to the arrangements, and said that he would prefer that the whole matter should be brought out. These were his wishes, but his (Mr. Gray's) counsel insisted that he should be entitled to whatever protection the law and usages of the church gave him.

Dr. Dempsey—I think the Committee should now retire to deliberate upon the decision they will render.

Some of the members of the committee refused to give any decision in the case and this action brought the proceedings to a stand still. Considerable discussion was indulged in by the members and the assembly soon after dispersed.

It is given out that Mr. White will present the charges to the Elder.

And so for the present the case stands. Mr Gray is neither convicted nor cleared of the charges, and until he is convicted it is but just and charitable to presume that he is innocent. Till now, THE POST has ventured no opinion on the subject, but justice compels us to say that so far as some of those for the prosecution are concerned, it looks to us very much like persecution. Now we do not say *all*, for we know that some of the parties engaged therein are conscientious gentlemen, and act for the good of the church and the community. We are led to these remarks partly on account of the way the case has been conducted, and from the fact that we were solicited and declined to give circulation to certain statements of those who did not wish their names used in connection with the publication, and who at the time claimed to be friends of Mr. Gray.

### Mortuary Report.

Weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the the week ending April 23, 1871:

CAUSES OF DEATH:

Drowning, 4; apoplexy, cerebral, 2; consumption, 6; convulsions, 2; croup, 1; disease of the heart, 1; diptheria; dropsy, general, 1; dropsy of the chest, 1; typhoid fever, 2; inflamation of the bowels, 1; inflamation of the liver, 1; inanition, 1; obstruction of the bowels, 1; paralysis, 1; puerpural hæmiphlagia, 2; small pox, 1; suicide, 1; syphilis, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1; whooping cough, 1; still births, 2.

Of the above there were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1 year | 5 | From 30 to 40 | 1 |
| From 1 to 2 | 2 | From 40 to 50 | 1 |
| From 2 to 5 | 2 | From 50 to 60 | 3 |
| From 5 to 10 | 4 | From 60 to 70 | 2 |
| From 10 to 15 | 1 | From 70 to 80 | 1 |
| From 16 to 20 | 3 | From 80 to 90 | 0 |
| From 20 to 30 | 10 | From 90 to 100 | 0 |

Males, 24; females, 11; white, 34; colored, 1: total, 35.

By order of the Board of Health,
J. GUY MCCANDLESS,
Health Physician.

### New Church near Cassville.

The elegaat new M. E. Church, known as the Rankin Church near Cassville Harrison county, Ohio, a correspondent informs us, will be dedicated on the second Sabbath in May.

### Wanted.

A girl who understands cooking and washing can find a good home in a small family, at three dollars per week, by applying at No. 213 Robinson street, Allegheny City. One from the country preferred.

### PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

MR. HAUSON GARRETT, says West Chester Jeffersononian, of Strickersvill, while plowing on Monday last, an old clearing on Evan Garret's farm, turned up an old earthern crock coutaining thirty-three old Spanish dollars, dated 1776 and 1760, and one American dollar dated 1798; the crock was very rotten and fell to pieces from its own weight. In a few furrows Mr. John Barker, who was also plowing utrned up another containing about $9,50 in smaller change, ranging from quasters to 6¼ cent pieces.

THE firemen of Binghamton tried to put out the Northern Light a few nights ago. They could not reach the place of configration, however.


### All Ladies Know

That men do not like a rough-skinned woman, or or one with freckles, tan and pimples. Nature's remedy for these mortifying blemishes, as well as for Moth-patches and ring-marks, is Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It gives to the complexion that smooth, transparent and marble purity which bespeaks refinement, excites admiration, and is woman's chief attraction. This is what the Balm will do, and so gradual and naturally, that its use cannot be detected. Then add a luxuriant head of hair, by using the best and most popular Hair Dressing and Restorer in the world—Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon—and your friends will hardly know you. These articles are sold by all Druggists. ap22:4tw


## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 110⅝ |
| United States 6s, 1881 | 116¾ |
| United States 5-20s, 1862 | 113¾ |
| United States 5-20s, 1864 | 113¾ |
| United States 5-20s, 1865 | 112⅝ |
| United States 10-40s | 109⅛ |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 112⅝ |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1867 | 112⅝ |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1868 | 112⅝ |
| Union Pacific Road | 90 |
| Central Pacific Railroad | 101½ |
| Cy. Pacifics | 115½ |

## PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, April 27, 1871.

REMARKS—Since our last there has been a fall of rain, though not in sufficient quantity to effect the rivers to any great extent, unless it fell in greater volume at the head of the navigable streams and their tributaries. However, the indications are that we shall have "more of the same sort of weather," i. e. more rain, which would be acceptable to river men, who are anxious to get away with many thousand bushels of coal as well as tons of merchandise. Business continues active in all its branches, whilst prices, as a general thing, are unchanged. Flour is held in good supply, and grain is coming in freely. Pork and provisions are held firmly at quotations, and though the demand cannot be said to be active, still a good local demand is reported. Groceries continue active. Cheese in light supply and prices are firm. Butter—prime to choice is in demand, the supply not coming up to the demand. Eggs are less plenty and prices tend upward. The local market is fully supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail since our last issue:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 604 |
| Cheese, bxs | 112 |
| Wheat, sks | 375 |
| Rye, sks | 654 |
| Butter, pkgs | 28 |
| Apples, bbls | 91 |
| Corn, sks | 311 |
| Barley, sks | 145 |
| Oats, sks | 1,583 |
| Bacon, lcs | 37 |

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market continues to move along smoothly with a moderate demand for most descriptions. The leading houses report sales as follows: Shoulders plain, 8¾@9c; sugar cured 10@10¼c; sides ribbed 10@10½c; clear do. 11½@12c; hams plain sugar cured 14@15½c; canvassed do, 15c; breakfast bacon plain 14½@15c; canvassed do, 16c; dried beef 18½@19c; mess pork $20 50 per bbl; lard city rendered tierces 12¼@12½c; in buckets and tubs 13¼@13½c; country lard 11@12c per lb.

GROCERIES—The leading houses report a fair trade demand for most descriptions. The spring trade has been a large one, we can report sales at the following:

SUGARS RUN—Choice New Orleans, 11¼c; prime 10¾c good, 10c; fully fair 10c; Porto Rico Sugars 10½@2¼c; Cuba, 15@11c; Demerara, 11½@12¼c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 13¾c; A coffee, 12¾c; "B" 12¼c; Extra C, 12¼c; C, Yellow 12¼c.

MOLASSESS—New Orleans, choice, 70c, prime, 68c; good, 65c.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20½c; prime 18½c good, 17½c; fair 16¾c; roasting, 17½c.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 72c; Havemyer & Elders, 72c; silver drips, 60c; Lovering's, 62c; other grades 45@55c.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; good, $1 10; fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70c. G. P. fancy, $1 50; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy, $1 25; good, 90c; fair, 60@70c; Souchong fancy, $1 20; good 90c; fair, 70@80c; Japan fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9½c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain pepper, 22c. Pimento 17c; cloves, 20c; cassia, 55c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11½@12c; prunes 12½c; Valencia raisins, 15c; layer raisins, $3 50 per box.

HAY—In good demand; sales of bailed on wharf, $14@16; wagon lots, $14, 16@19 per ton.

APPLE BUTTER—The market continues to move along steadily with regular sales at 70@75c.

APPLES—The firmness we have noticed for some time has been maintained; we can report light receipts and moderate transactions at the following: russets, choice, $2@6 50 per bbl; fair to medium descriptions $4@5 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—The supply was fully up with the demand; prices vary from 4, 5 to 6c per lb.

BUTTER—The active enquiry we have noticed for some time has been maintained, buyers for that description being plenty; prices were steady but unchanged; choice roll nicely put up sold at 33@35c; common and mixed lots were dull and purchasers scarce; prices uncertain and receipts light.

BEANS—Supply ample; we are noted sales at $1 75 @2c per bushel.

BEESWAX—In good supply; regular sales at 28@ 30c per lb.

CHEESE—The supply was far short of the demand; we have seldom seen the market so bare; there is no Ohio cheese coming in. It would bring good prices; we note sales of New York Goshen at 18 @18½c per lb.

CANDLES—Market well supplied; mould 12c; star 15c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—The season is far advanced; we learn of an occasional sale at $14@15 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Market quiet, and prices without change; we note sales of standard brands to the trade at 21½c in a jobbing way, and 22½@23c for small lots.

CORN MEAL—Demand and sales light, with an ample supply; the current rates were 85@90c per bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville at $2 50@2 75 per barrel; Johnstown $2 25; Rosendale $4@4 50; land plaster $6 50@3 75 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The supply exceeds the demand, particularly apples; prices range from 4@6@7c per pound. Peaches are less fancied and the stock is light; sales of quarters at 10@10½c; mixed 11@12c; halves 13@14c.

EGGS—The demand was active; the receipts during the first part of the week were generally large; we can report sales at 15@16c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market continues to move along steadily, and prices appear to hold their own. The receipts were moderate, and so was the demand. There has been no speculative enquiry for the time past. The Eastern markets are too uncertain. The leading houses report sales at the following for standard brands of Western flour: Spring wheat $6 75@ 7 00; winter wheat $6 75@7 00; choice Minnesota $7, white wheat, choice, $7 25@7 50.

GRAIN—We have nothing new or important to furnish our readers. The demand was fair at prices that have ruled for some days. The receipts have been light. Wheat—The mills purchase at the following: Red winter $1 40@1 43; white $1 50@1 53 per bushel. Oats—Steady but not active; sales were made on wharf and from track at 55@56c; store rates in a small way at 60c. Corn—Not coming in very freely; sales of ear at 68c; mixed shelled 70c; prime yellow 72@73c. Rye—Market firmer; holders are not disposed to come down. We continue to quote at $1 00@1 05. Barley is without movement; spring 90 @95c; fall 90@95c per bushel. Receipts continue light.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, DAILY POST, THURSDAY, April 27, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was a quiet one. There was nothing of importance done. The funeral of Mr. Miller, in Philadelphia, yesterday, caused a suspension of business. The result is we have nothing to our readers.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates were as follows: Spot, 10½@ 10¾c; April, 10¾@10¾c; seller's option to July, 10¾@10¾c; buyer's option to July, 10¾@11c seller's option all year, 10¼c; buyer's option ——, 12¼c.

REFINED.

Market inactive and nothing doing. Spot, 22½@ 22¾c; April, 22½@22¾c; May 23@23½c; June, 23¾ @24c; July, 24c; buyer's option to July, 24¼c.

DISPATCHES.

TITTSVILLE, April 26.—The petroleum market was a shade weaker to-day, and closed with buyers offering about 5 cents less than at the opening of the day's business. But few transactions were reported and holders of oil are not generally inclined to make concessions. On the upper road $3 95 was the ruling bid for regular delivery, while from $3 00 to $4 92½ was the best offer for spot. On the lower road there was little doing. $3 95@3 97½ being offered, and $4 00 asked. The market closed quiet with a downward tendency. We quote the following

SALES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2,000 bbls | Upper Creek, regular | $3 97½ |
| 2,000 " | Upper Creek, spot | 3 95 |
| 500 " | Upper Creek, spot | 3 90 |
| 1,000 " | Lower Creek | 4 00 |
| 1,500 " | Lower Creek | 3 97½ |
| 1,000 " | Lower Creek | 4 00 |
| 500 " | Lower Creek, spot | 3 95 |
| 2,000 " | Lower Creek, b. o. 1 to 6 | 4 20 |

NEW YORK, April 26.—Market dull; no transactions; crude, 13 to 13¼c asked; refined, 22¾ to 23 asked; bids, 22½ to 22¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Crude, 12¾c. Refined—April 23¼c; May 23¾c asked: June 22c atked; July 14c asked. Market dull.

OIL CITY, April 26.—Not much disposition to operate; upper creek $3 85 to $3 87½; regular $3 90; lower creek, $3 95; Oil City $3 15 to $4 20.

TITUSVILLE, April 26.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; spot nominal at $3 85 to $3 90.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 26. — Market quiet, at $4 00.

ROUSEVILLE, April 26.—Market dull, at about $4 95.

## ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, MONDAY April 23, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle by the various railroads was 27 car loads or 846 head, with about 60 head driven in from the surrounding country making in all 906 cattle on sale this morning. The quality of the cattle was very good. The market was not very brisk, though sales were made early in the morning without much difficulty; but toward noon the market was more sluggish and dull, and at that time there were still some cattle in the yards unsold. The number on sale last week was 800 head while this week there was fully 100 head more, this probably had some effect in keeping the market down, for prices remained about the same as last week, with the quality fully as good or a little better.

The cattle on sale to-day cost the drovers more money in Chicago than those of last week, and therefore they were very reluctant to sell at butcher's bids, and for a time endeavored to advance the figures a little over last week's prices, but as the supply was liberal it could not be effected, and all grades sold as stated at prices about the same as last week's.

Below will be found the arrivals by the various roads centering at the Allegheny Stock Yards, as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown. Also, sales as made by the different drovers.

| | cars. |
|---|---|
| Nicholas Carr, from Chicago | 2 |
| M. Varner, from Chicago | 2 |
| S. Krauss, from Chicago | 2 |
| Haas & Shamberg, from Chicago | 2 |
| Rothchild & Zeigler, from Chicago | 4 |
| Marks & Bro., from Chicago | 4 |
| S. & J. Shamberg, from Chicago | 3 |
| Hazlewood & Blockstock, from Chicago | 2 |
| L. Keefer, from Chicago | 2 |
| E. Katz, from Chicago | 2 |
| S. Lowenstein, from Chicago | 3 |
| Truerman & Lobeman, from Chicago | 3 |
| Greenwalt & Kahn, from Upper Sandusky | 3 |
| F. Brown & Son, from Cincinnati, Ohio | 3 |
| E. W. Bramble, from Dayton, Ohio | 1 |
| Greenwalt & Kahn, from Wooster, Ohio | 1 |
| Needy & Bro. from Newark, Ohio | 1 |
| W. Barren, from Londonville | 1 |
| J. Herbet, from Canton | 1 |
| H. C. Winster, from Canton | 1 |
| J. W. Unger, from Canton | 1 |
| H. M. M. Park, from New Castle | 1 |
| Prepaid | 3 |

HORSES.

| | cars. |
|---|---|
| Campbell & Aikens, from Columbia | 1 |
| Robert Young, from Crestline | 2 |
| M. Well & Bro., from Wooster | 1 |

CATTLE SALES.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold for E. W. Bramble, of Cincinnati, one car load of bulls, three car loads of bulls and cows for F. Brown, of Cincinnati, and one car load of steers for D. Sherrick, of Canton, Ohio. In all, 83 cattle, at prices from 4½ to 7c.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold three car loads of good Chicago cattle at prices from 7 to 8¾c.

M. Krauss—34 Chicago cattle at prices from 6¼ to 7½c.

Trauerman & Lobeman sold 68 head of fair Chicago cattle at from $6 60 to $7 50.

Shamburg & Haas sold 27 head of fair Chicago cattle at from $6 62½ to $7 37½.

Keefer & Barger sold 55 cattle from Chicago at from 6 to 7¼c.

Simon Kaufman sold 15 head of Washington county cattle at from 5½ to 6½c.

E. Katz sold 2 carr loads Chicago cattle from 6½@ 7¼c.

Jacob Meedey sold 21 good cattle from Ohio, from 6¾@7¾.

Hazelwood & Blackstock sold 48 head of cattle from Chichago at prices from 6½@7¾.

S. & J. Shambugh sold 40 head of cattle at from 6@7¼.

Greenwold & Hahn sold for Guckelines & Bro. 54 head stillers at from 6@7¼; 37 head of Ohio cattle at from 6@7¾.

S. Lowenstein sold 34 head of Chicago cattle at from 6 6-2@7¼.

M. Varner sold 35 head of Chicago cattle at from 6@7c.

N. Carr sold 36 head of Chicago cattle at from 6½@ 7c.

Marko & Bro. sold 82 head of Chicago cattle at from 5¼@7¾.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was very small, not over 300 head. The market was brisk and all the sheep were sold by nine o'clock. A great many butchers were unable to obtain any, and as the demand largely exceeded the supply, no difficulty was experienced by drovers in obtaining their figures. The market was fully ½c better on all kinds than that of last week. Clipped sheep sold better today than they have any time this season. One lot of extra sheep (clipped) sold to Peter Tesh, bringing a very fancy price. See sales.

SHEEP SALES.

Peter Schidmintel sold to Peter Tesh 52 extra sheep from Butler county, averaging 133 pounds and 14 pounds over on the lot at $6 25, a big price. Also 48 head of common at prices from 5 to 6c. The above sheep were all clipped. Also 50 head lambs at prices from $2 50 to $3 25 per head.

Andrew Steakley sold 27 head of spring lambs at prices ranging from $2 50 to $3 00 per head.

J. T. Alberner sold 75 head Lawrence county sheep at prices from $3 00 to $6 00 per head, averaging 85 pounds. Also 7 lambs at $2 74 each.

Jacob Keefer sold 72 head Butler county sheep at from 5½ to 7¼c a pound, wooled sheep.

Wm. Shaw sold 58 sheep from Lawrence county at an average of 6¾c.

J. Richter sold 41 head of sheep from Beaver county at prices ranging $4 00 per head to 5¼c per pound.

Harrison & Cathdollar sold to J. Gallagher 29 sheep at $5 25 per head and 9 head to Jeremy for $43.

HOGS.

Not many selling to-day, and the demand confined to a very few butchers, who kill very sparingly during the warm weather. May quote in a retail way from 6¼ to 7¼, and very dull.

FRESH COWS.

There was a fair number of cows on sale this morning. The buyers were few and cows hard to sell. The demand for good milch cows has fallen off greatly during the last three weeks, and quite a number were left over and will be taken to the Pittsburgh cow market.

SALES.

Andrew Steakly sold a number. One cow and calf sold for $82 00. J. W. Unger sold two fresh cows at $55 00 and $60 00. Eight left over. Market for this kind dull this morning, and the demand very light.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, FRIDAY, April 21, 1871.

The arrivals of cattle still continue light. No change in the market has occurred since yesterday's report. Prices are fully ¼c better than last week, with a better feeling prevailing, and most all the cattle in the yards are sold. The following are the quotations ruling:

CATTLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer | $6 75@7 25 |
| Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 | 6 25@6 50 |
| Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 | 5 75@6 25 |
| Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 | 4 50@5 50 |
| Stock steerf, 800 to 1,000 | 5 00@5 75 |

HOGS.

The run of hogs also continues as during the early part of the week—fair. No new features characterize the market, and things are slow and pretty much as for the last six weeks. The future of the market is mere conjecture, and cannot with any certainty be prospected. The following are the rates current to-day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra, Philadelphia | $6 25@6 37 |
| Good to prime, Phila., 225 to 250 | 6 00@6 25 |
| " " New York, 180 to 220 | 5 75@6 00 |

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep continued fair to this time and it is not probable that the run will be heavy the balance of the week. Prices are good, and the feeling firm and steady. The following are the rates current to-day.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good to prime 85 to 90 lbs | $6 25@7 00 |
| Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs | 6 00@6 25 |
| Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs | 5 00@5 50 |
| Foot rot and Scalawags, by the head | 2 00@2 00 |
| Shorn | 4 00@4 55 |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### New York Market.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Flour dull and declined; superfine western and State $5 80@6 10; common to good extra $6 00@6 30; good to choice $6 30@6 70; white western extra $6 70@7 10; Ohio extra $6 20@ 6 80; St. Louis $6 30@9 00. Rye flour and cornmeal quiet. Whisky firmer at 92½@93c. Wheat dull and drooping; new spring $1 48@1 52; red and amber $1 53 @1 55. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; mixed western 74@75c; sales of June and July delivery at 75c. Oats dull but unchanged; western and Ohio 65@68c. Leather dull at 26@29c. Wool steady; extra Ohio 53@54c; spring clipped 32@50c; pulled 45@51c. Hogs unchanged. State hops 8@15c; western 7@10c. Coffee firm; Rio 13@16c. Sugar—prime Cuba 9½@9¾c. Molasses firm; Muscovado 32@46c. Rice 8¼@9c. Petroleum—crude 13c; refined 23c. Pork—demand fair; mess, new, $17@17 50; prime pork $16@16 50; prime mess, new, $16; mess, to-day $17 25@17 50. Beef quiet; mess 10@15c; extra 16@17c. Hams active; 24@28c; prime mess 34@36c; India mess 29@29c. Cut meats steady; hams 11@13¾c; shoulders 6¼@6½c. Lard firmer; prime steam 10¾@11¾c; kettle dried 11¾c; May to July 11¾@11¾c. Butter dull and drooping; western 11@22c; State 15@30c. Cheese dull and a shade lower; 9@14½c.

LATEST—Flour dull and drooping at $4 35@6 40. Wheat—Spring $1 47@1 50; red and amber $1 52@ 1 54. Oats 65@80½c. Corn dull and declined; mixed western 73@75½c. Mess pork $17 30. Lard 11¾c bid for July. Eggs 17@17½c

FINANCIAL.

Speculation in gold has been tame and prices steady at 110¾@110¾. The Treasury to-day paid out $330,000 in gold on account of the May interest, maxing a total since Monday of $3,320,000. The specie shipments to-morrow are estimated at from $400,000 to $750,000. The rate paid for carrying to-day was 1 per cent. to flat. Clearings about $25,000,000; exports $900,000.

Governments dull and steady to-day for the first time since the issue of the bonds; 5-20s sold at par in gold when gold was 110¾. The gold room bonds were bought by the Trasury at 110.7-8. Subscriptions to the new loan to-day $100,000, makin a total thus far of $60,726,750. Awards to-day $2,000,000 at from 110.63 to 110.79.

The stock market is strong to-day. The recent movements of cliques to shake out the weak holdert has been successful, as indicated last evening. The leading feature has been Western Union Telegraph which advanced to 81⅝, the highest price of the season. The old clique are re-investing and indications now are that the whole list is to be again put up with the view of compelling the shorts recently made to cover. After the Western Union the leading stocks have been as follows: Lake Shore with Western New York and Hudson certificates; Rock Island 112⅝; Ohio and Mississippi, and Pacific Mail, Hannibal and St. Joe are strong, common selling up to 101½. The market closed strong and but little off from the highest prices. Money very easy, 4 to 6 being the ruling rate.

### Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat 1c better; No 2 white Wabash $1 63; No 1 white Michigan $1 45; amber Michigan $1 36; No 1 red Wabash $1 36; No 2 do $1 32¼. Corn a shade better; high mixed 58¾c; low mixed 57c; yellow 58¾c; Michigan 57½c. Oats active and advanced 1@2c; No 1, 54c; No 2, 52c; Michigan, 54c. Lake freights dull at 3c to Buffalo.

### Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 26.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat firm; XX $1 52; No 1, $1 41@1 42. Oats firm at 53c. Potatoes quiet and unchanged at 90c.

### Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—Cotton firm at 14½@ 14¾c.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—Cotton dull and unchanged at 14c.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; middling uplands 15¼c.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling 13¾c.

CHARLESTON, April 26.—Cotton quiet at 13½@ 14¼c.

MOBILE, April 26.—Cotton steady at 14¼c.

GALVESTON, April 26.—Cotton steady; good ordinary at 12@12¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The second cotton trade sale was held to-day. One thousand bales were sold of all grades at 11½@13¾c. There was a large attendance.

### Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—Tobacco sales 111 hhds. Lugs $5 00@5 75; low to medium leaf, $5 00@12 00 Flour dull and heavy; extra family $6 00. Wheat quiet and firm, choice red and white held $1 40@1 50. Corn firm; sales 2000 bushels shelled, 60c; sacks returned. Oats quiet at 65c. Rye $1 05 including sacks. Provisions dull and nominal. Mess pork $18 50; bacon, bulk meats and hams at yesterdays quotations. Lard prime leaf in tierces offered at 10½c. No buyers. Whisky quiet and steady at 88c.

### Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 26.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat steady but firm; No 1 red winter, $1 36; sales 2,000 bushels at $1 37; closing at the outside figure. Corn steady; sales 1,000 bushels high mixed at 64c. Oats steady at 54c. Crude petroleum quiet but firmer at $4 70@4 75c; refined firm; held at 21c.

### Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1, $1 24½; No 2, $1 20. Oats fir